Vol. XVII NOVEMBER, 1926 No. 2

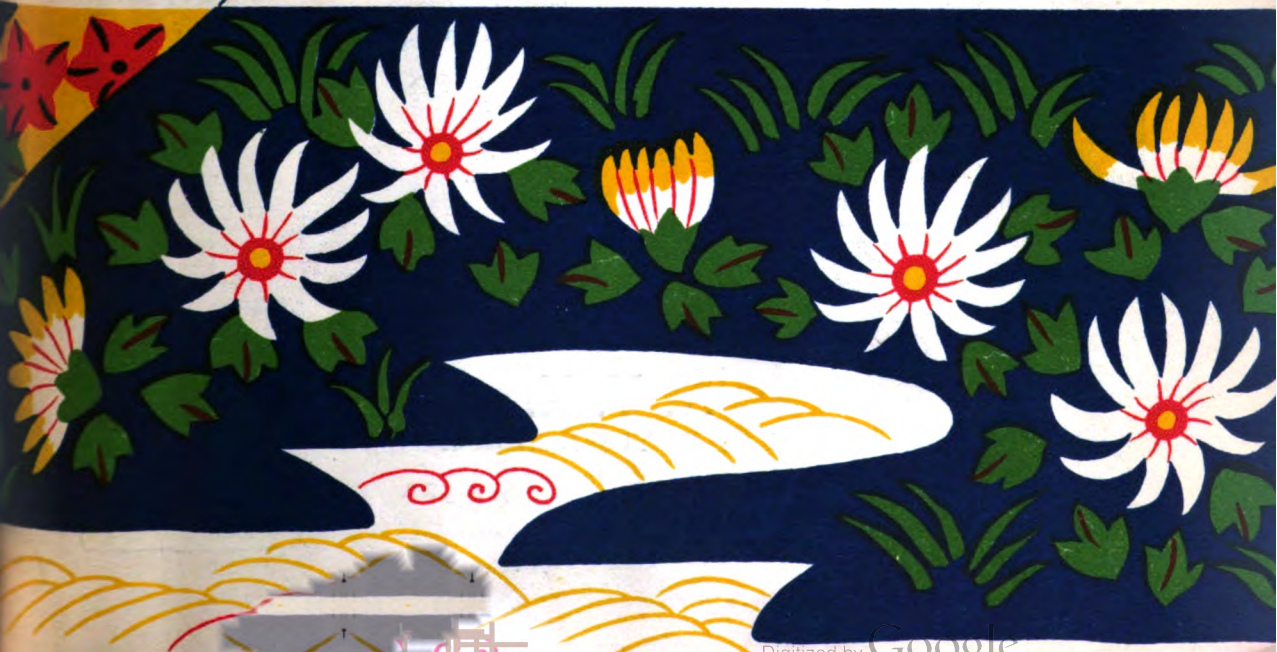
MEDICAL ROOM GENERAL LIBRARY UNIV. OF MICH.

In Honor of
The Second Oriental Red Cross Conference
Japan Red Cross Fiftieth Anniversary

A Representative Monthly of Things Japanese

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

President:
Baron S. Hirayama, P.C.



Published by The Japan ..., Tokyo, Japan

Digitized by Google

大正十五年十月二十二日印刷納本

The N.Y.K. Excels To-Day

Its Steamers Sail Over The Seven Seas

Girdling the Globe Linking All Lands

The Universally Popular Line

Satisfies All Peoples, All Classes, All Purses

by Its

Comfort, Cleanliness, Courtesy

Attractive Accommodation, Reasonable Rates

Principal Passenger and Cargo Services

Japan-London-Antwerp Line	Fortnightly
Japan-Liverpool Line	Every four weeks
Japan-Hamburg Line	Every four weeks
North American Line	Every three weeks from Hongkong
	Every ten days from Kobe
South American Line	Every other month
Far East-New York Line via Panama	Monthly
Japan-Australia Line	Every four weeks
Japan-Bombay Line	Fortnightly
Japan-Calcutta Line	Fortnightly
Calcutta-New York Line	Monthly
Japan-Java-Calcutta Line	Monthly
Calcutta-South American Line	Occasionally
South Sea Islands Line	Monthly
Osaka-Kobe-Shanghai Line	Semi-weekly
Yokohama-Shanghai Line	Every six days
Japan-China Rapid Express Service	Every four days
Osaka-Kobe-Tsingtao Line	Twice a month

Once Tried Always Patronised

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Contents for November, 1926

1. Greetings to the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference . . . 39
2. Great Men of Japan Welcome Red Cross Delegates 41
3. Second Oriental Red Cross Conference at Tokyo 45
4. The Semi-Centenary of The Japan Red Cross 49
5. The Japanese Imperial Family and the Work of the Japan Red Cross Society 58
6. The President of The Japan Red Cross 64
7. Hon. John Barton Payne: 70
8. Philanthropic Institutions in Old Japan 71
9. Sir Ernest Satow 75
10. The Restoration of Yokohama 82
11. The Kimono: Modern Attire of Japanese Women 87
12. Athletics and Sports of Japan. 91
13. 60 Years of Japan's Foreign Trade. 93
14. Around the Hibachi 96
15. Places of Note in Tokyo and Through Japan. 99

Subscriptions:

In the Japanese Empire, (postpaid) per year in advance - *Yen* 5.50

In Foreign Countries, (postpaid) per year in advance - - $ 3.00

Single Copy- - - - - - - - - - - - - 50 sen (25 cents)

Foreign subscriptions should be remitted by P.O. or express money order, to The Japan Magazine Co., 6 Itchome Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Agents:

Maruzen Company, Tokyo
Kyo-Bun-Kwan, Tokyo
Kawase Nissindo, Kobe
Kelly and Walsh, Yokohama and Shanghai
B. F. Stevens and Brown, London
Brentano's, New York and Paris
A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago, Ill.
Smith and McCance, Boston, Mass.
Kho Hock-Tye, Penang, S. S.
G. E. Stechert and Co., New York
N. S. W. Bookstall Co., Sydney N. S. W.
Tract and Book Society, Bombay
C. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., Bombay.
Federal Rubber Stamp Co., Kuala Lumpor, F. M. States

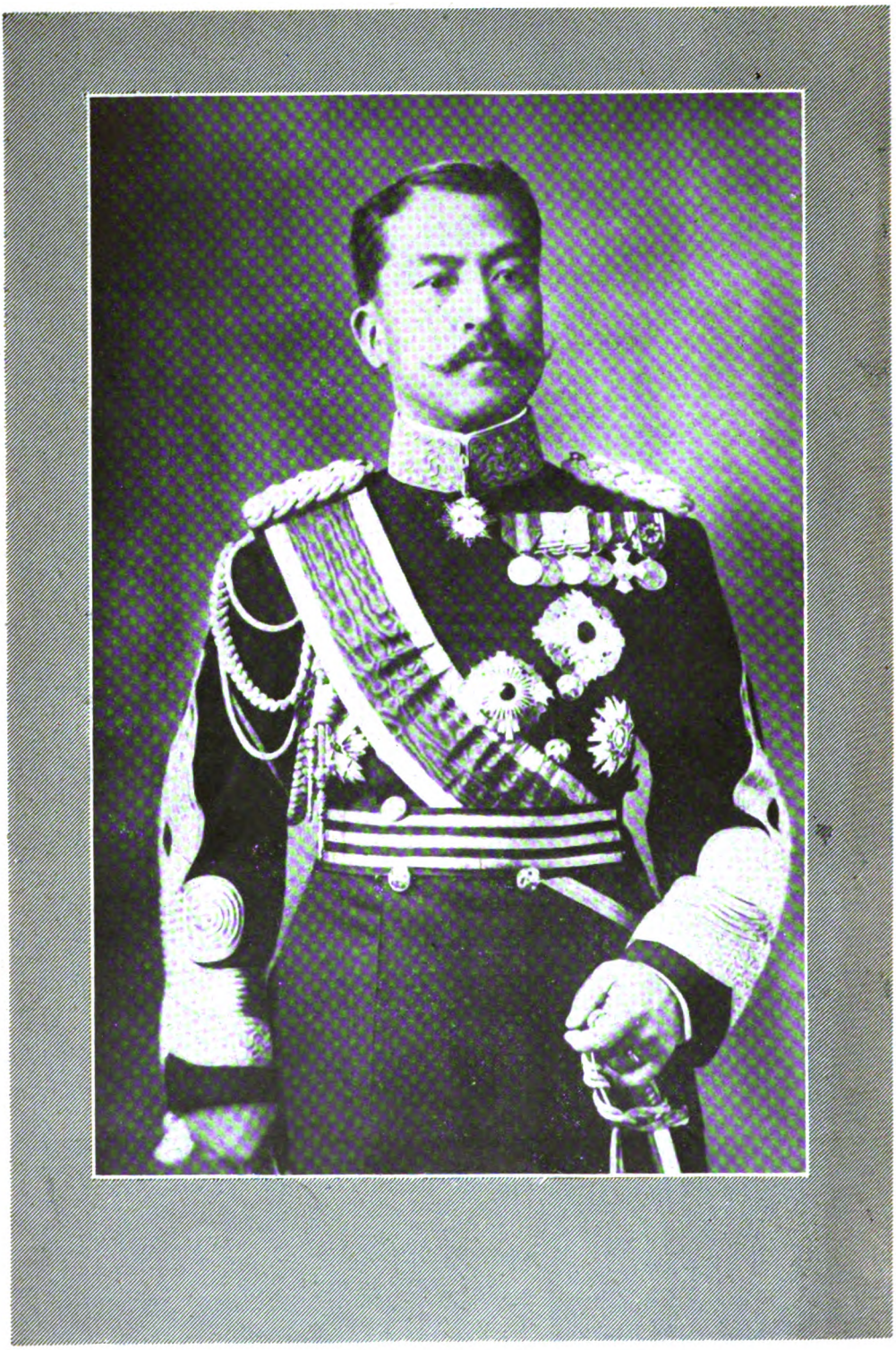
All Rights Reserved

Digitized by Google

Her Majesty the Empress.

Her Majesty, who takes an ardent interest in the Red Cross work, graciously attends the annual general meeting each year.

Digitized by Google



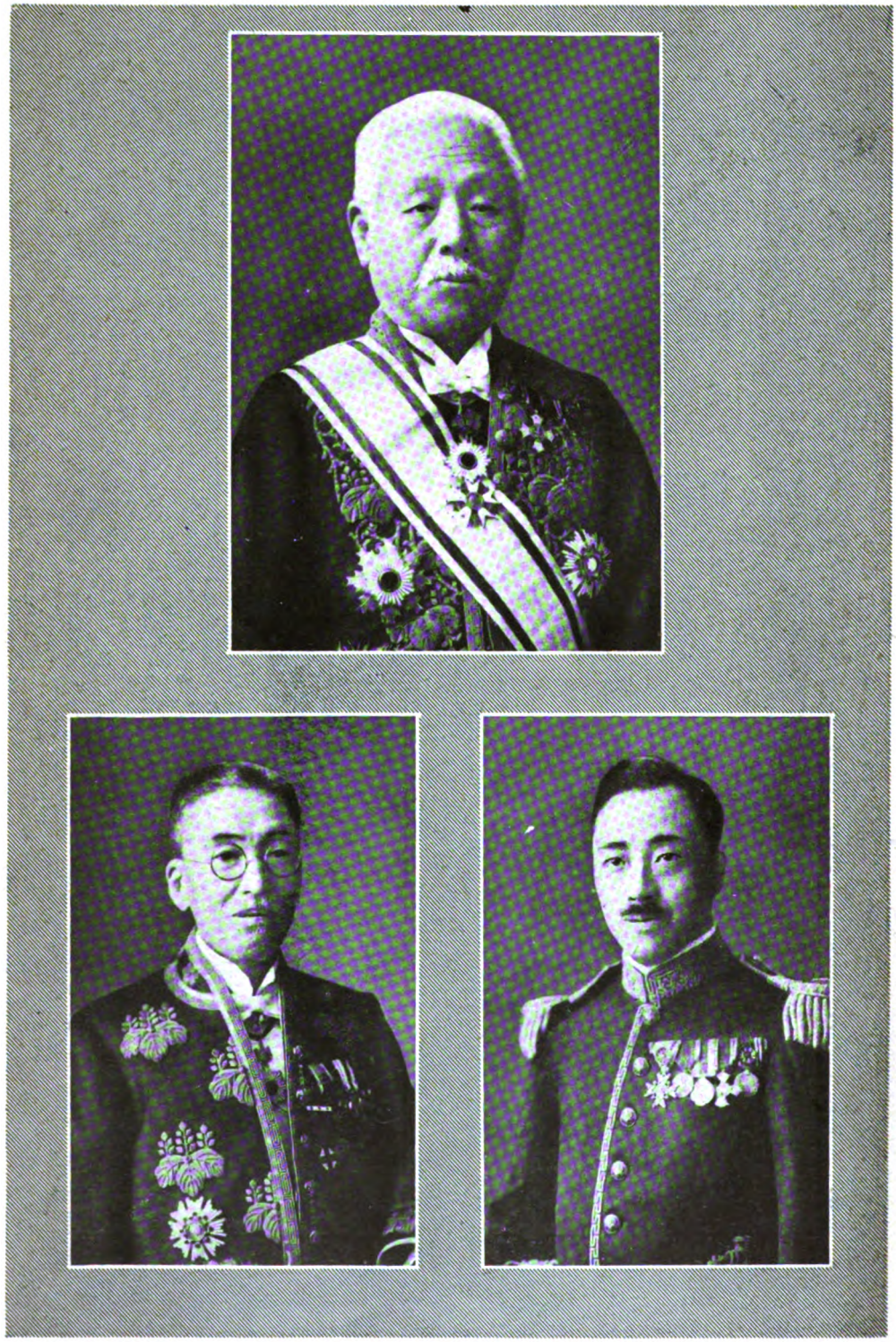
H. I. H. Prince Kanin.

Honorary President of the Japan Red Cross.

Digitized by Google

H. I. H. the late Prince Komatsu.
Former Honorary Pre ident of the Japan Red Cross.

Digitized by Google



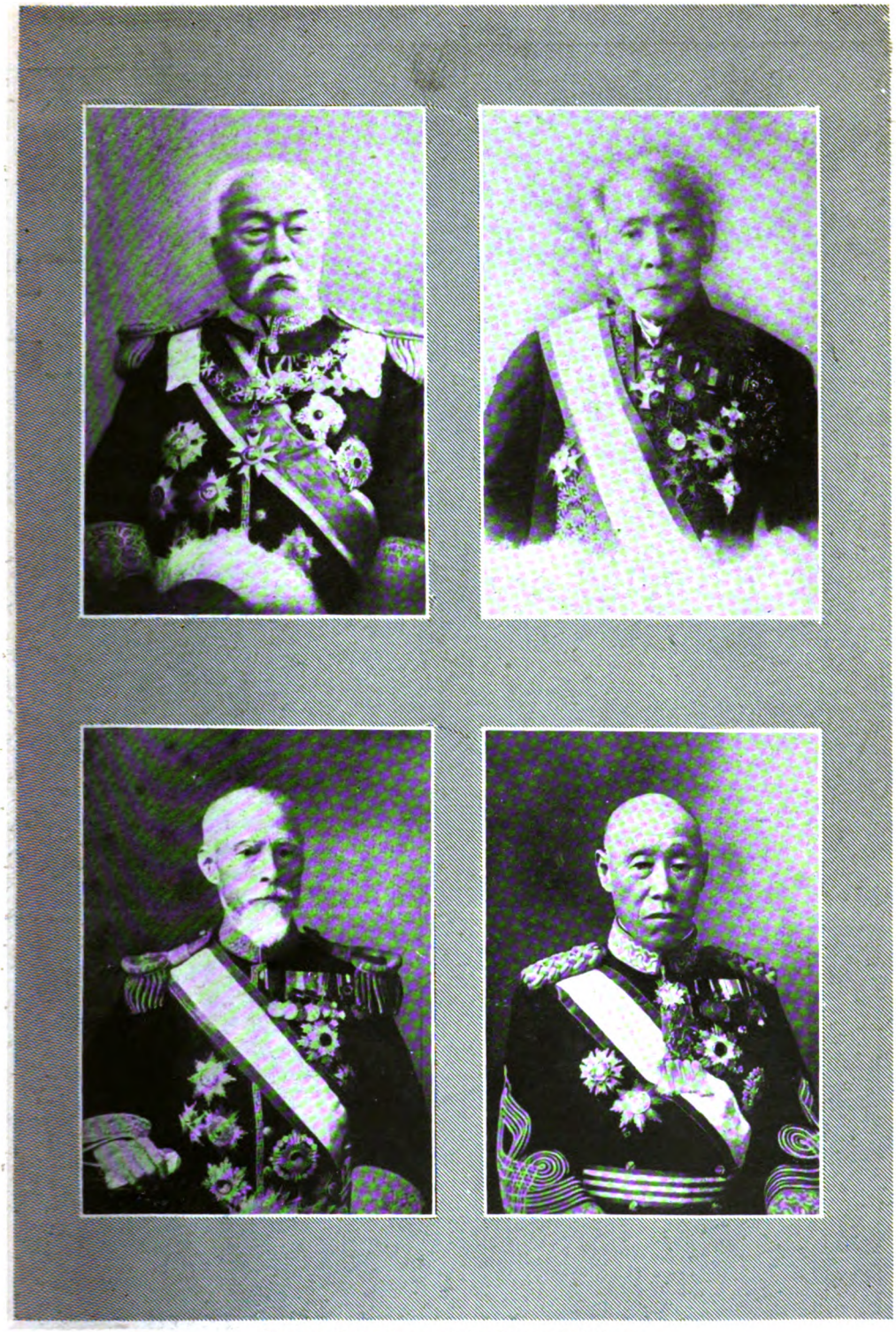
Present Officials of the Japan Red Cross.

Upper: Baron Hirayama, President.

Lower right: Marquis Kuniyuki Tokugawa, Vice-president.

Lower left: Mr. Sanenosuke Sakai, Vice-president.

Digitized by Google



Former Presidents of the Japan Red Cross.

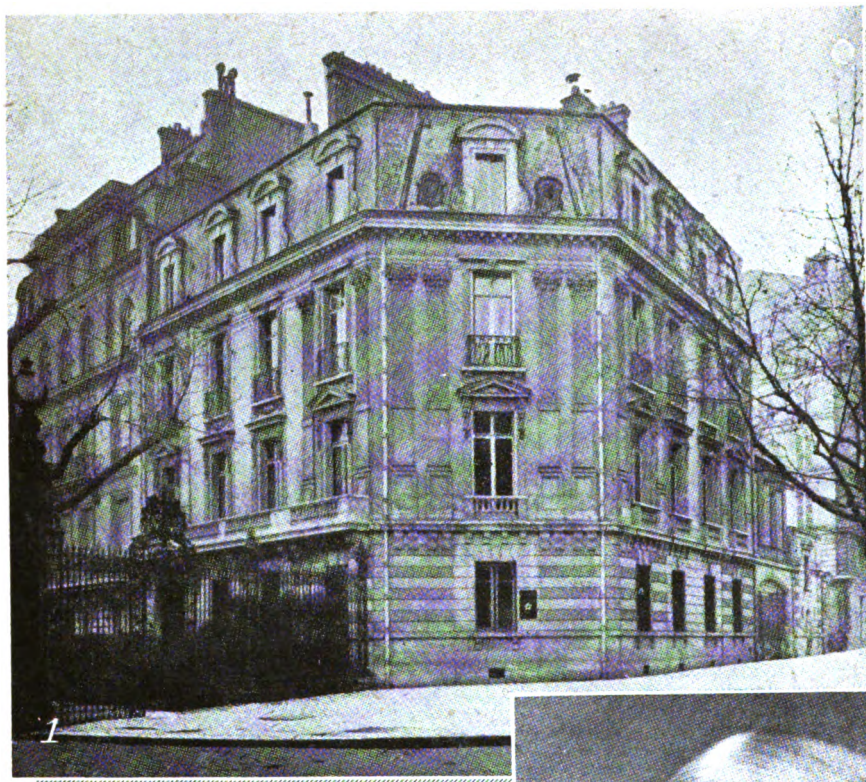
Upper right: Count Sano, first president.

Upper left: Prince Matsukata, second president.

Lower left: Viscount Hanabusa, third president.

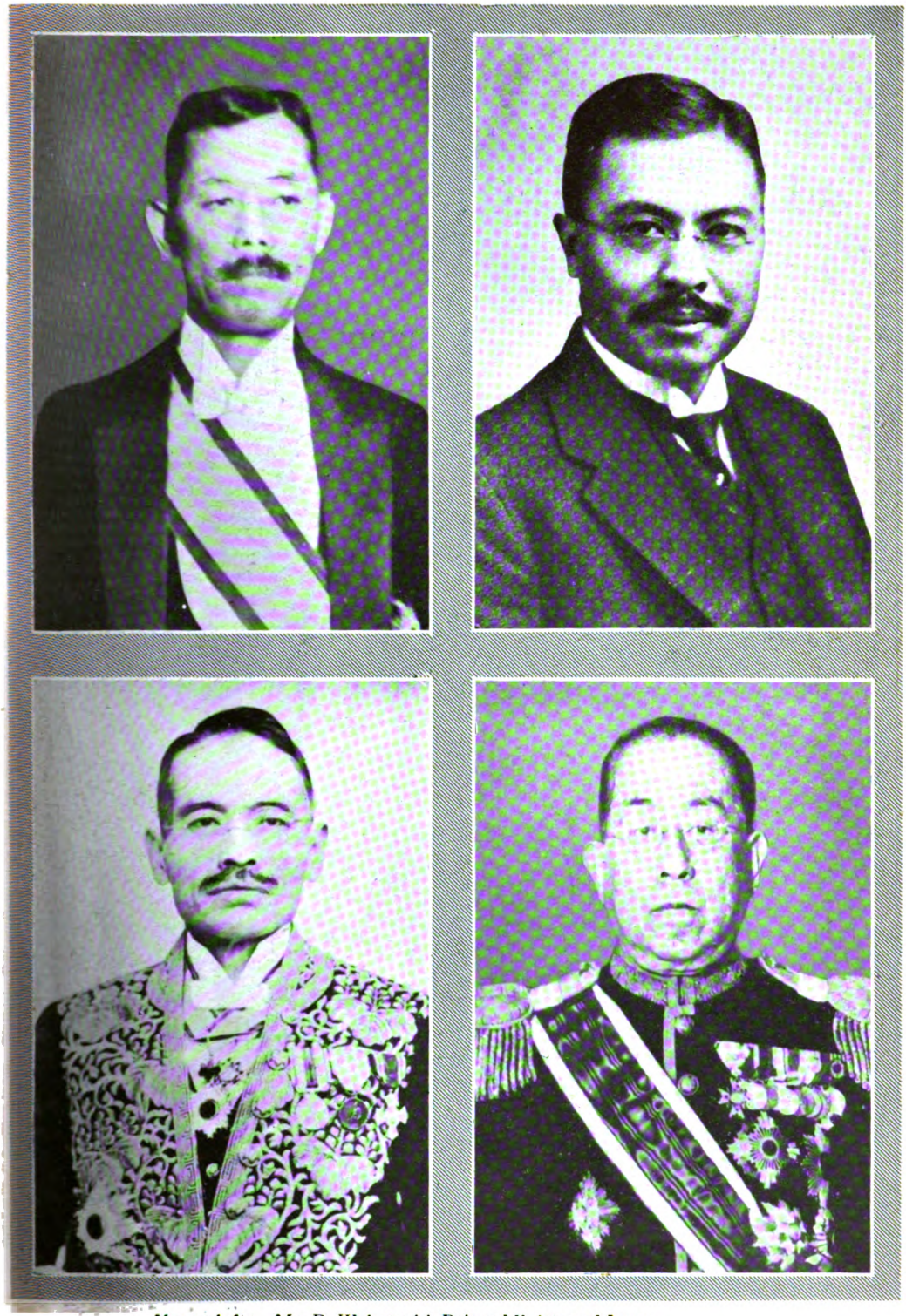
Lower right: Viscount Ishiguro, fourth president.

Digitized by Google



1. Headquarters of the League of Red Cross Societies, Paris.
2. Hon. John Barton Payne, of the United States, Chairman, Board of Governors and the Executive Committee, Red Cross League.

Digitized by Google



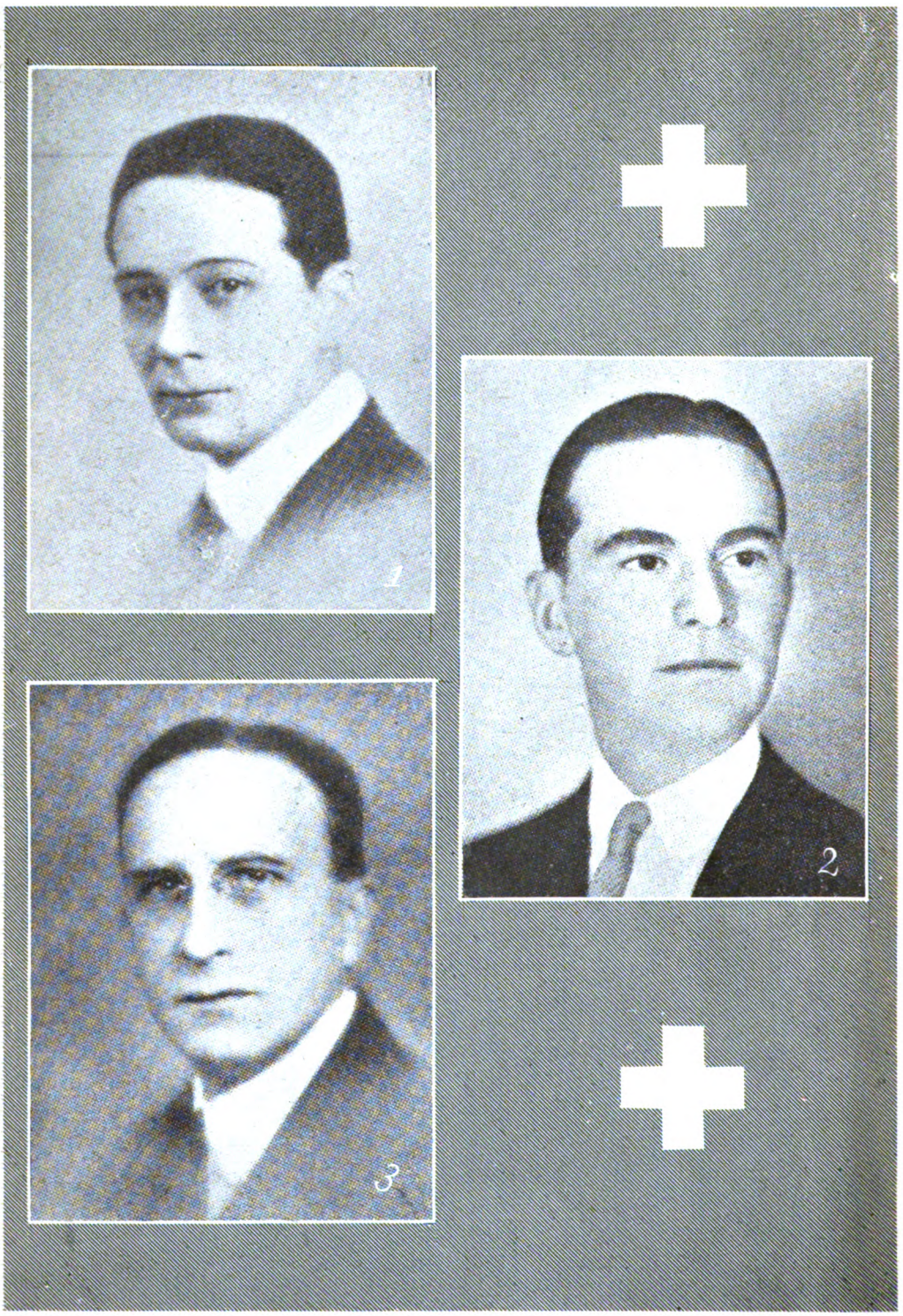
Upper left: Mr. R. Wakatsuki, Prime Minister of Japan.

Upper right: Baron K. Shidehara, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Lower left: Mr. T. Izawa, Mayor of Tokyo.

Lower right: Prince I. Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers.

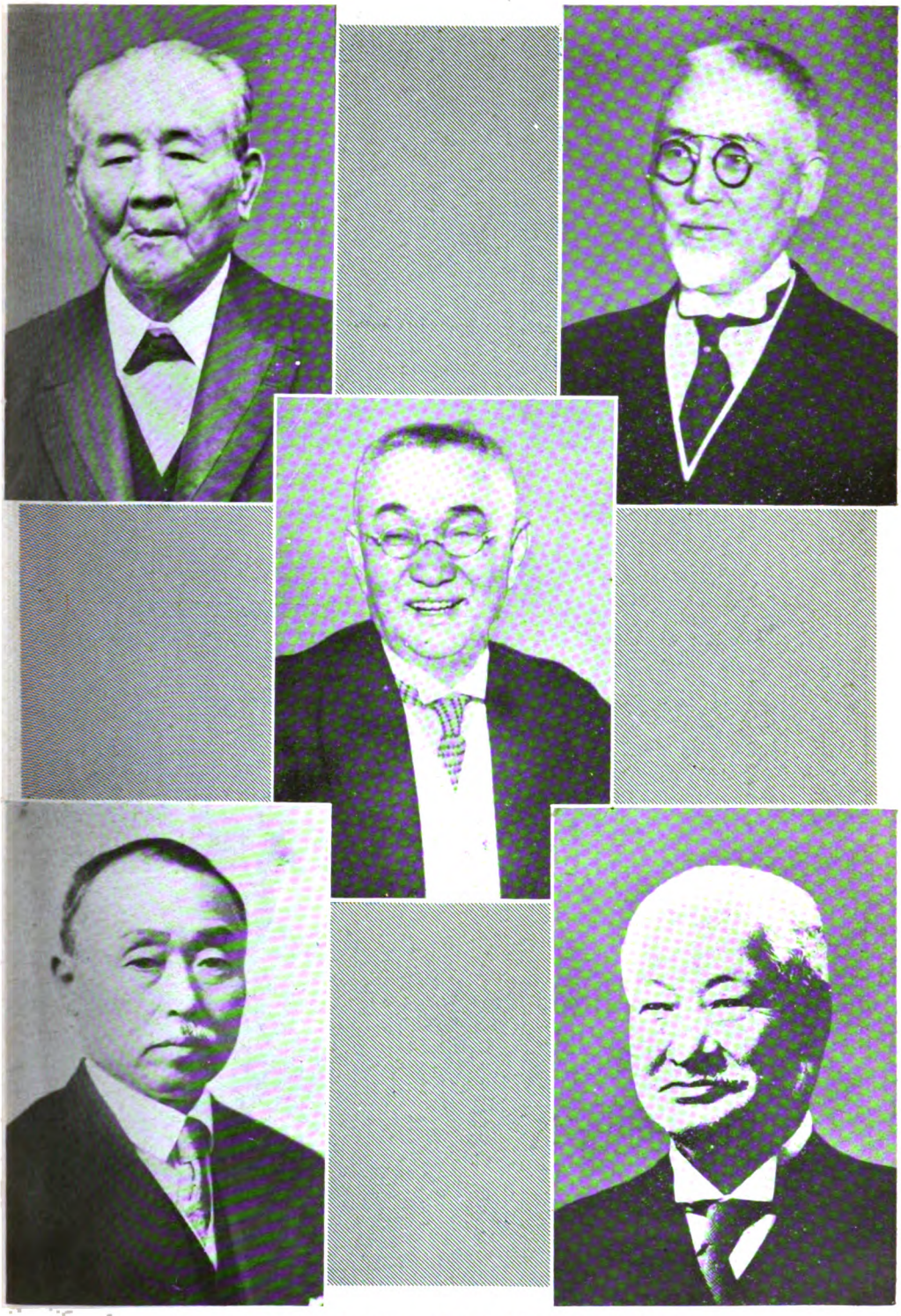
Digitized by Google



EXECUTIVES OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

1. Mr. L. E. de Gielgud, Assistant to the Director General.
2. Viscount Bonabes de Rougé, Director, Disaster Relief Section.
3. Dr. F. Humbert, Director, Health Division.

Digitized by Google

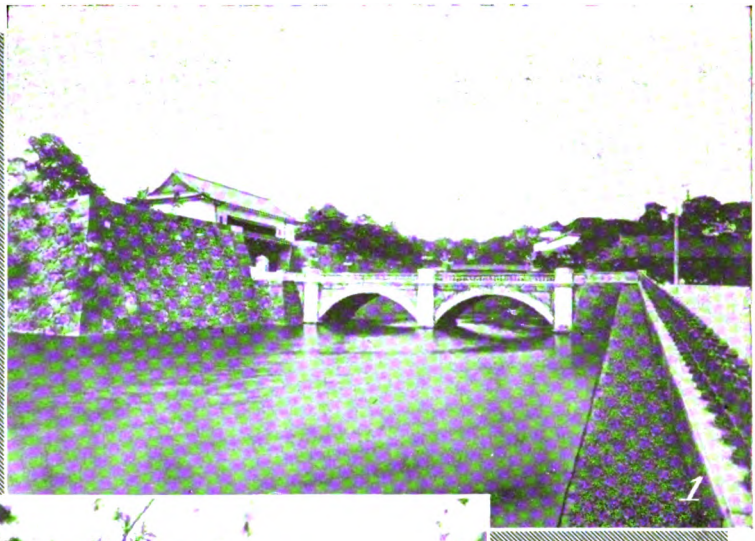


Upper left: Viscount Shibusawa. Upper right, Viscount S. Goto.
Centre: Mr. K. Fujita, President, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.
Lower left: Dr. Masataro Sawayanagi, Member of the House of Peers, President, Imperial Japanese Educational Society.
Lower right: Mr. Soho Tokutomi, Member of the House of Peers, Proprietor and Editor, "Kokumin Shimbun."

Digitized by Google

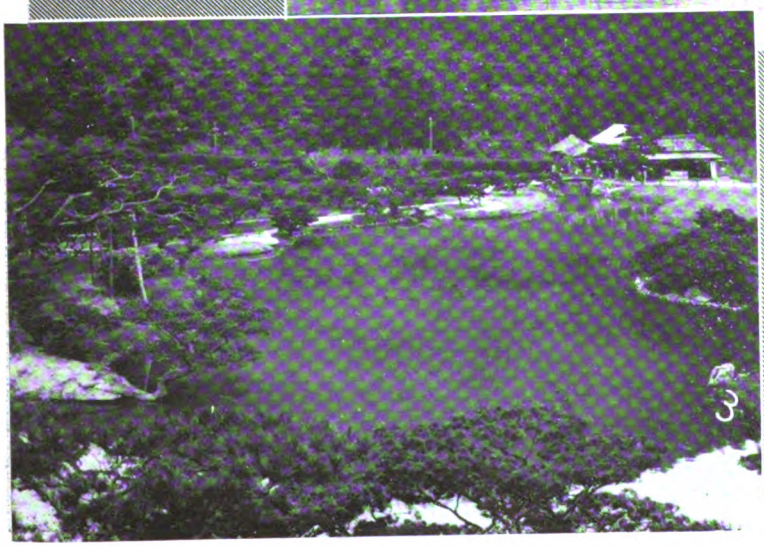
1. Headquarters of the Japan Red Cross Society, Tokyo.
2. Former headquarters of the Japan Red Cross, fifteen years ago.
3. Japan Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google



1. Nijubashi, entrance to the Imperial Palace inner grounds, Tokyo.
2. Kasuga Shrine, Nara.
3. Kiyomizu Temple, Kyoto.

Digitized by Google



1. Korakuen Park, Okayama.
2. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.
3. Ritsurin Park, Takamatsu.

Digitized by Google

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

Vol. XVII NOVEMBER, 1926 No. 2

Greetings to the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference

By BARON S. HIRAYAMA

President of the Japan Red Cross Society
President of the Japan Magazine

I ESTEEM it a great honor, as President of the Red Cross Society of the country where the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference is being held, to have the privilege of welcoming the delegates from the countries of the world, who have come from all parts of the globe to participate in this convention.

There hardly seems to be any necessity of dwelling on the significance of this Conference. Rather, it may be readily appreciated from the fact that it is being attended by delegates not only from the various Red Cross Societies of the Orient, but also many from the Red Cross League, Red Cross Commissions, and other important bodies in Europe and America.

It is, indeed, a happy coincidence that the Conference is convened on the very occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Japan Red Cross, an auspicious event in the history of the Red Cross of this country.

It is a matter of pride with the people of Japan that they yield to none in upholding the Red Cross work, eloquent realization of the spirit of humanity and philanthrophy. Membership of the Japan Red Cross numbers 2,500,000.

Following the establishment of the Red Cross League in 1919 fresh fields were opened for Red Cross activities in the

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

cause of the universal peace of the world. We keenly feel a strong impetus toward the realization of our national ideal, as the institution of the Red Cross League is now firmly established.

As you well know, although only seven years have elapsed since the Red Cross League was founded, it has contributed to a great extent towards promoting the welfare of all human beings.

There is no need of taking instances from the remote past. We can not prevent tears of gratitude, when we recall the very warm hearted relief work done by all the Red Cross Societies of the world on the occasion of the great earthquake-fire which devastated Tokyo and its environment on September, just three years ago.

The Japanese nation had actually brought home to it the existence of international friendly relationship and further comprehension of the true significance of international relief work. Availing myself of this opportunity, I repeat our profound gratitude to the representatives of the World's Red Cross Societies, in the name of the Japan Red Cross Society.

In the meantime, I sincerely hope that the delegates will be reminded of the special facilities and aid offered by our Imperial Household, assistance done by public as well as private bodies and individuals, and the good feeling entertained for them by the Japanese people in general.

We willingly give our best efforts to making their sojourn in Tokyo as happy as possible and to realize the exp c:ions of the Red Cross League.

The only drawback on our side is that on account of the inadequacy of the restoration work after the great calamity the delegates to the Conference must feel various inconveniences, and it is hoped that they will condone this, appreciating the circumstances in which present-day Japan is placed.

Again extending a hearty greeting to all attending the Conference, I earnestly pray for the complete success of their endeavors.

Digitized by Google

Great Men of Japan Welcome Red Cross Delegates

MR. R. WAKATSUKI
Prime Minister of Japan

It is a great honour to the Japan Red Cross Society that delegates representing the various Oriental Red Cross Societies, other Red Cross Societies all over the world and other international bodies have come to far Japan and assembled here in Tokyo to participate in the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference and I have to express my profound respect for the endeavours of the delegates.

There may be no necessity of my dwelling upon how enormously the world's Red Cross work has contributed in the past towards human welfare and social betterment, to what extent the world's Red Cross undertakings have been promoted since the Red Cross League was organized. In the Red Cross work no national boundary or discrimination of races is recognized. It is primarily aimed at enhancing the welfare of all human kind. No one can be ungrateful for the sacred work accomplished by the Red Cross.

On the present occasion I cannot help recalling the warm sympathy shown unanimously by all the Red Cross Societies of the world, for which the Japanese people can never forget even in their dreams to be heartily thankful, when that disastrous earthquake and fire devastated the city of Tokyo and its neighbourhood on the memorable first of September in the 12th year of Taisho (1923). And it is of great import that the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference is held at this time in the very centre of the scene of the catastrophe. The delegates are Heaven's messengers of peace. They may feel some inconvenience here in Tokyo, where the work of rehabilitation is still far from being adequate, but I sincerely hope that they will have entire success in achieving their great objects in sympathy with the enthusiasm with which the Japanese people welcome them.

BARON K. SHIDEHARA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

I am indeed happy to have the privilege of welcoming to Japan the Second Oriental Congress of the Red Cross which is to meet in November. Started by the noble efforts of a humane Swiss doctor with a view to alleviate the miseries of war, it has become a world-wide organization, to which the peoples of all nations look when struck by any trouble or calamity. In Japan we are somewhat peculiarly subject to the visitations of untamed Nature. Earthquakes, landslides, flood, fire and tempest affect our islands, perhaps, beyond the average lot of mankind. And in all our wars that we wage, like Thor of the Norse myths, with the giant powers of the elements, we find the Red Cross our unchangeable ally and our constant friend in distress. To have such a great institution, ready to aid in peace and in war, asking no questions of race, creed or allegiance, but asking only "Is there suffering that we can relieve?" is a blessing and a source of strength which we should be indeed ungrateful if we did

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

not acknowledge and acclaim. The Congress is heartily welcome to Japan: Government and people alike must wish it every success now and hope for its return in the future.

PRINCE I. TOKUGAWA

President of the House of Peers

It is with the greatest pleasure on the part of all the Japanese people that they welcome warmly the delegates of various nations to the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference in Tokyo. On my own part, I am delighted to express my heartfelt respect for the work of the delegates.

The Japanese people are grateful for the disinterested help, material and spiritual, given them by the Red Cross Societies of all the nations of the world at the time of the great earthquake and fire which devastated the City of Tokyo and its environs on September 1, 12th year of Taisho (1923). From its inception there has been neither national barrier nor racial discrimination in the work of the Red Cross Society, its aim being to promote human welfare. For this reason, it is needless to say, the mission to be performed by the delegates is very important. I am certain that the Conference will have highly successful results.

MR. TAKIO IZAWA

Mayor of Tokyo

I, as the Mayor of Tokyo, am glad that the 2nd Oriental Red Cross Congress is held in Tokyo.

The citizens of Tokyo were greatly impressed by the great spiritual and substantial aid given them by the world's Red Cross Societies on the occasion of the disastrous earthquake on September 1, 1923, and feel sincerely thankful to them for their kindness and sympathy. On behalf on them, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks.

How many contributions have been made by the world's Red Cross Societies to the happiness of human beings and how useful the Red Cross League is in the work of the Red Cross are well attested by facts. It is a matter of congratulation that you have come across the seas to attend the Congress and I thank you and pay my respect to you with all my heart.

As you see, Tokyo is not yet quite healed from the severe wounds received from the earthquake and the citizens are applying themselves zealously to its reconstruction and restoration.

Such being the condition of the city, I am afraid that during your stay here you will be put to inconvenience but I earnestly hope that you will have a pleasant sojourn here, appreciating the ardent desire of the citizens to make your stay as happy as possible in the circumstances.

VISCOUNT SHIBUSAWA

That the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference is held in Tokyo which is now in process of restoration after the great earthquake is a great honour to the capital of Japan.

I am informed that only seven years have elapsed since the Red Cross League was constituted, but there is no doubt that it has brought about immense benefit to humanity. Particularly as to the City of Tokyo, it is still fresh in the citizens' memory that tremendous help was given them with unbelievable speed by the Red Cross Societies of all countries. I can-

Digitized by Google

not help renewing, availing myself of this opportunity, the expression of my profound gratitude to them for their disinterested succor, and extend a hearty welcome to the delegates gathering here.

Nominally an Oriental council as the Red Cross Conference in Tokyo may be, practically it has a world-wide significance. You, the delegates to the Conference, have come to this country, from remote distances, in order to fulfill your lofty mission. Who could be indifferent to your efforts? For the sake of the welfare of mankind, I pray that your work will have the utmost fruitfulness.

VISCOUNT SHIMPEI GOTO

Nothing is a greater honour and happiness to me than to be able to welcome, in the capacity of a plain citizen of Tokyo, the delegates representing the various countries at the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference, convoked in Tokyo.

It is needless to say that the mission of the Red Cross consists in the materialization of philanthropy and benevolence, in which there cannot exist any national barrier or racial discrimination. Although there have elapsed only seven years since the establishment of the Red Cross League, contribution to the welfare of all human beings has been tremendously increased. Particularly as for Tokyo citizens, all of them, without exception, can never forget the munificent gift to them by all the Red Cross Societies of the world on the occasion of the great earthquake and fire on September 1 in the 12th year of Taisho (1923.) I repeat my heartiest gratitude to them.

Your mission is an important one. For the happiness of all human kind its successful fruition is my earnest hope.

MR. SOHO TOKUTOMI

Member of the House of Peers, Proprietor and Editor, "Kokumin Shimbun"

It is a happy thing for the peace of the world that delegates representing almost all the nations on earth have assembled here in Tokyo to participate in the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference. I express my heartfelt respect for their labors.

That fresh ground has been broken in the sacred work of the Red Cross, which leads all the world in human welfare work, since the establishment of the International Red Cross League is gratifying to all people. The Red Cross work recognizes no national barrier, nothing being aimed at but promoting the happiness of man, rising above discrimination of religion, political forms, race, habits and customs. The sole mission of the delegates is to realize this ideal. How important their duty!

I have no doubt the Conference will be a brilliant success.

DR. MASATARO SAWAYANAGI

Bungakuhakushi

Member of the House of Peers, President, Imperial Japanese Educational Society

It pleases me greatly that we are now able to welcome the delegates of the various Red Cross Societies and other international organizations throughout the world, who are attending the Second

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Oriental Red Cross Conference in Tokyo, under the auspices of the Red Cross League.

No other work on earth is so noble and valuable, of all human undertakings, as that of the Red Cross. Furthermore, since the constitution of the World's Red Cross League the Red Cross activities have been greatly extended in many directions, and its contribution towards the promotion of human welfare has been enhanced in an enormous degree. The work of the Junior Red Cross which has recently been making marvellous development is of far more profound significance than many people seem to realize. It is very effective in fostering the conception of the mutual love of humanity in the minds of the innocent, naive boys and girls. I, as an educationist, am certain that the Junior Red Cross activities will in future be more and more extended, and enthusiastically welcome the delegates who have come all the way to Japan burdened with a great and disinterested mission.

MR. KENICHI FUJITA

President, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce

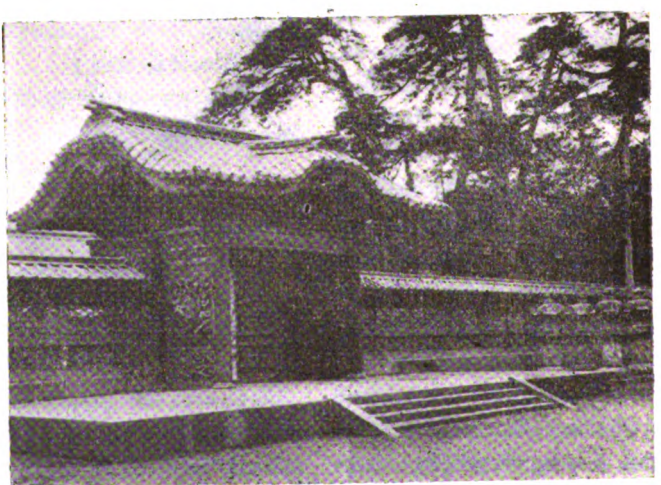
It gives me infinite delight to welcome you here as delegates of the Oriental and other Red Cross Societies and other international bodies attending the 2nd Oriental Red Cross Congress in Tokyo.

The Red Cross aims at the happiness of all human beings and there can be no boundaries and no racial differences before this object.

Its goal is being attained better by the formation of the Red Cross League, giving fresh oppoortunities for its activities and contributing much more to the welfare of mankind.

You have come to attend the congress from great distances with a high mission, and I offer my respects to you and express my appreciation of your endeavors.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that the congress will be brought to a successful conclusion through your noble efforts.



Gate of Zojoji temple, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Second Oriental Red Cross Conference at Tokyo

IN response to the invitation of the Japan Red Cross Society, and in acordance with an agreement reached with the other Red Cross Societies of the Far East, it has been arranged that the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference shall be opened at Tokyo on Monday, November 15, 1926, at 3 p.m. The Conference will be closed on Tuesday, November 23. Delegations representing various organizations have already arrived at the Japanese capital.

The Red Cross Societies interested in the Orient and thus invited to participate in the Conference in an official capacity are: American Red Cross (Philippines Section), Australian Red Cross, Chinese Red Cross, French Red Cross (Indo-China Section), Indian Red Cross, Japan Red Cross, Netherlands East Indies Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, and Siamese Red Cross. Other National Red Cross Societies which also are to attend the Conference in an advisory capacity are: American Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, Costa-Rican Red Cross, German Red Cross, Greek Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Paraguayan Red Cross, Polish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross. Other international bodies which also are to take part in the Conference are enumerated as follows: League of Nations, International Labour Office, Comitè International de la Croix-Rouge,. International Union for Combating Tuberculosis, International Union against the Venereal Peril, International Council of Nurses, China International Famine Relief Commission, Rockefeller Foundation, Pan-Pacific Union, World Federation of Educational Associations, and International Association of Secondary School Teachers.

Delegates to the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference are:

League of Red Cross Societies

Board of Governors:

The Hon. John Barton Payne, Chairman, Board of Governors and the Executive Committee.

Secretariat:

Mr. L. E. de Gielgud, Assistant to the Director-General.

Viscount Bonabe de Rougé, Director, Disaster Relief Section.

Dr. Frederick Humbert, Director Health Division.

Miss Alice Fitzgérald, Former Directrice, Nursing Division.

National Red Cross Societies in the Orient, Members of League, Attending in an Official Capacity

American Red Cross (Philippines Section):

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of H. E. the Governor-General, Philippine Islands; Delegate, American Red Cross, National Headquarters, Washington.

Dr. José Fabella, Public Welfare Commissioner and Member of the Executive Committee of the Philip-

Digitized by Google

Second Oriental Red Cross Conference at Tokyo

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

pines Chapter of the Red Cross; officially appointed by the Governor-General to represent the Philippines Government agencies collaborating with the Red Cross; also representing the Philippines Chapter.

Judge Manuel Camus, Chairman, Disaster Relief Committee of the Philippines Chapter.

Mr. Charles H. Forster, Manager, Philippines Chapter.

Australian Red Cross.

Chinese Red Cross:

Mr. Kin Peng Pin, Ex-Minister, Board of Commerce and Agriculture; Member of Board of Trustees, Red Cross.

Mr. Chuang Lu, Director-General, Red Cross; Former Taotai in Kirin.

Dr. W. L. New, M. A, B. Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Chairman, Medical Board, Red Cross; Superintendent, Red Cross General Hospital.

Dr. B. Y. Wong, M. D., Medical and Liaison Officer, Red Cross.

Miss Lillian Wu, R.N., Superintendent of Nurses, Red Cross General Hospital.

French Red Cross (Indo-China Section).

Indian Red Cross:

Colonel Bhola Nauth, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Ret'd), Organizing Secretary, Red Cross.

Japan Red Cross:

Baron Shigenobu Hirayama, President, Red Cross.

Marquis Kuniyuki Tokugawa, Vice-President, Red Cross.

Mr. Sannosuke Sakamoto, Vice-President, Red Cross.

Dr. Kumazo Kuwata, Director, Councillor, Red Cross.

Dr. Arata Ninagawa, Adviser, Red Cross.

Dr. Tsunemaru Sato, Director, Central Red Cross Hospital.

Dr. Toyokichi Kita, Adviser, Red Cross.

Dr. Rokuro Takano, Adviser, Red Cross.

Mr. Yenji Inouyé, Director, Investigation Department, Red Cross.

Mr. Takashi Takahashi, Director, Relief Section, Red Cross.

Netherlands East Indies Red Cross:

Dr. J. J. van Lonkhuyzen, Vice-President, Red Cross; Chief, Civil Medical Service, Weltevreden.

New Zealand Red Cross.

Siamese Red Cross:

Colonel Phya Damrong, M.R.C.S., England, L.R.C.P., London, Director, Hospital Section, Red Cross.

Miss Prom Svetasobhana, R.N., Chief Nurse, Hospital Section, Red Cross.

National Red Cross Societies, Members of League, Attending in an Advisory Capacity

American Red Cross:

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of H. E. the Governor-General, Philippine Islands: Delegate, American Red Cross, National Headquarters, Washington.

Belgian Red Cross.

British Red Cross:

Mr. L. E. de Gielgud, Assistant to the Director General.

Costa-Rican Red Cross:

H. E. Pedro Quartin Y Del Saz

Digitized by Google

Caballero, Spanish Minister in Tokyo.

German Red Cross:
H. E. Dr. Wilhelm Solf, German Ambassador in Tokyo.

Greek Red Cross:
Mr. E. Delta, Vice-President, Red Cross.

Italian Red Cross.
Dr. Timo Pastorelli, Delegate, Red Cross in Tokyo.

Luxembourg Red Cross:
Mr. Guy Noesen, Director de la Columéta, Tokyo.

Norwegian Red Cross:
Hon. L. Grönvold, Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Norwegian Minister in Tokyo.

Paraguayan Red Cross.

Polish Red Cross.

Swedish Red Cross:
Dr. Herman Neander.

Spanish Red Cross.

International Organizations, Attending in an Advisory Capacity

League of Nations:
Dr. R. Gautier.
Setsuichi Aoki.

International Labour Office:
Mr. Junshiro Asari, Director, Tokyo Correspondent Office.

Comité International de la Croix-Rouge:
Dr. A. Paravicini.
Mr. Henri Quenod, Member, International Committee of Red Cross.

International Union for Combating Tuberculosis:
Dr. Frederick Humbert, Director, Health Division, League of Red Cross Societies.

International Union against the Venereal Peril:

International Council of Nurses:
Miss Také Hagiwara, Superintendent of Nurses, Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital.
Miss Lillian, Wu, R.N., Superintendent of Nurses, Chinese Red Cross General Hospital.

China International Famine Relief Commission:
Hon. Liang, Ju Hao (M. T.), Chairman; Ex-Minister, Chinese Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Chang, Yüan Shan.
Mr. Chou, Yung Chih, (Hardy Jowett,) Treasurer.

Rockefeller Foundation.

Pan-Pacific Union:
Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, Director.

World Federation of Educational Associations:
Dr. Masataro Sawayanagi, President, Imperial Japanese Educational Society.
Mr. Yoshio Noda, Director, Osaka High School.

International Association of Secondary School Teachers.

To the delegates listed above are to be added other national organizations which have been invited by the Red Cross Societies in the Orient to attend the Conference in an advisory capacity. They are as follow:

America (Philippine Islands):
Phillippine Islands Anti-Tuberculosis Society:
Dr. Carmelo Penaflor, Executive Secretary,

Japan:
Central Social Works Assocition:
Mr. Taiichi Hara, Secretary.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Cancer Institute:
Dr. Mataro Nagaya, Presiedent, Cancer Institute, Tokyo Imperial University.

Japanese Anti-Tuberculosis Association:
Dr. Mikinosuké Miyajima, Director.

Japanese Association against the Venereal Peril:
Dr. Keizo Dohi, President.

Saisei Kwai, Foundation by Imperial Donation for Gratuitous Treatment:
Prince Atsumoto Nijo, Director-General.

Keifuku Kwai, Trustee Foundation for the Recompense of Devotional Social Reformers, Native and Foreign:
Mr. Manzo Kushida, Director.

Dojin Kwai, Charitable Hospital Association for China:
Dr. Tatsukichi Irizawa, Vice-President.

Patriotic Women's Association (Aikoku Fujin Kwai):
Dowager-Viscountess Hisako Motono, Directrice.

Kitasato Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory:
Dr. Taichi Kitajima, Vice-President.

Government Laboratory for Infectious Diseases:
Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa, Technical Expert.

Government Nutrition Laboratory:
Dr. Tadasu Saeki, President.

Government Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory:
Dr. Hirotaro Nishizaki, President.

Japanese League of Boy Scouts:
Count Yoshinori Futaara, Director-General.

Young Men's Association Corporated by the Tokyo Municipality:
Mr. Tetsutaro Ikezono, Managing Director.

Imperial Japanese Educational Society:
Mr. Entaro Noguchi, Director.

Program and Order of the Day for Delegates to the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference

The program and order of the day of the Conference have been tentatively fixed as follows:—

SUNDAY, NOV. 14:

Registration:
10 to 12 a.m. *Reception*: At 3:30 p.m. by Baron S. Hirayama, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, to Delegates of all the Red Cross Societies at the Main Hall of the Japan Red Cross, Tokyo.

MONDAY, NOV. 15:

Opening Session of the Conference:
Afternoon.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16:

Second Plenary Session:
Morning.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17:

Third plenary Session:
Morning.

Meeting of Commissions:
Afternoon.

THURSDAY, NOV. 18:

Meeting of Commissions:
Morning.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19:

Fourth Plenary session:
Morning.

SATURDAY, NOV. 20:

Meeting of Commissions:
Morning.

MONDAY, NOV. 22:

Fifth Plenary Session:
Morning.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23:

Sixth Plenary Session and Closing:
Morning.

From Nov. 14 to 25 a Red Cross Exhibition is to be opened at the Reference Museum Hall at the Japan Red Cross Society, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day.

Digitized by Google

The Semi-Centenary of The Japan Red Cross

FOUNDATION OF THE SOCIETY

The Japan Red Cross Society was established during the Saigo Rebellion in 1877, and as it is just half a century this year since its foundation it will celebrate its semi-centennial in the early part of November in the presence of Her Majesty the Empress.

The Saigo Rebellion was the last civil war in this country. It was so hard-fought that many casualties were caused. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress as well as the Elder Statesmen were much concerned, and decided upon taking some measures to give relief to the numerous sick and wounded. Messrs. T. Sano and Y. Ogyu, Senators, in consultation with Viscount N. Matsudaira, planned to establish a Red Cross Society on the model of those already existing in countries in Europe.

Prior to this, when Mr. Sano went abroad in the 3rd year of Keio (1867) to supervise the building of war vessels which the Saga Clan government had ordered in Holland, on one hand, and on business pertaining to the Japanese exhibits at the Grand Exposition in Paris, on the other, he heard of the Red Cross institution in Europe for the first time.

Later, in the 6th year of Meiji (1873) he went to Vienna, to which he was accredited as Japanese Minister in the capacity of Vice President of the Japanese Section of the Exhibition held in the Austrian capital. Baron S. Hirayama, now President of the Japan Red Cross Society, then still young, accompanied Mr. Sano.

The late Count Ogyu, who assisted Count Sano in founding the Japan Red Cross and was one of its first vice-presidents.

The Japanese envoy became well informed of the Red Cross exhibits at the Fair and reports on the Red Cross work in Europe. It appears that he was greatly interested and after returning home he advocated the necessity of starting a Red Cross also in Japan, whenever an opportunity allowed, among his public-spirited friends.

On the upheaval of the Saigo Rebellion, Mr. Sano worked to carry into effect his long cherished idea of a Red Cross Society, considering relief work on such an occasion should be made on the Red Cross system. Subsequently the Hakuaisha, the forerunner of the present Red Cross Society, was founded.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Viscount Noritsugu Matsudaira, who greatly aided in the foundation of the Japan Red Cross and was one of the original executive council and a life member.

It was quite an innovation for the Japanese in those days, and people were of the opinion that such a plan should be dependent on the approval of H.I.H. Prince Taruhito Arisugawa, then Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Army, because it was considered a serious problem whether it was right to extend relief to the enemy, granting that the rescue of the Government forces was natural.

In consequence Mr. Sano personally went to the front to see the Prince and ask him for his approval. Prince Arisugawa took the wise decision of permitting the scheme to be carried out immediately.

Mr. Sano who remained on the battlefield, at once recruited surgeons and medical orderlies and organized contingents which were sent to the Army Hospitals in Kumamoto and Nagasaki, while Mr. Ogyu in collaboration with his associates installed the headquarters of the Hakuai-sha in Tokyo, branches in Kumamoto, Nagasaki, Kagoshima and Osaka. Funds and supplies were collected throughout the country and sent to the front together with relief contingents and materials.

However, by that time the conflict was approaching its close and the relief work could not be fully carried out. According to the records of the time, however, the sick and wounded relieved numbered one thousand four hundred, while over two hundred men were engaged in the work.

On the conclusion of the rebellion, the question arose if the Hakuai-sha should remain in existence, and at last the decision was reached that the organization should be a permanent one. Various regulations and statutes were established for the institution, H. I. H. Prince Akihito Komatsu consenting to be Honorary President and Mr. Sano and Mr. Ogyu were nominated President and Vice-President respectively. The foundation of the Hakuai-sha thus became permanent.

PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD'S RED CROSS UNION

On the proposal to the Government in December, the 17th year of Meiji (1884) that the institution should join the World's Red Cross Union, such participation was realized two years later. Consequently, in 1887 the regulations of the Hakuai-sha were revised and the organization was renamed the Japan Red Cross Society, as a member of the Red Cross Union.

Digitized by Google

The necessity of enhancing the status of the institution throughout the country was soon felt keenly; branches were installed in all the prefectures, in accordance with newly drafted regulations pertaining to local branches; the prefectural governors were charged with the local affairs.

INSTALLATION OF HOSPITAL

Previous to the re-naming of the institution, in the 19th year of Meiji (1886) the Red Cross Hospital was established on government land at Iida-machi, Kojima-chi, Tokyo. But on the completion of the building it was found to be on such a small scale that an extension was throught necessary. Thereupon, a part of the Toyoshima crown estate, the present site of the Red Cross Hospital, was leased from the Household Department, on which a new building was erected, in the 24th year of Meiji (1891). In the preceding year the training of nurses was started. In July this year the relief contingent members totalled 5,271 and the relief nurses numbered 1,560.

VOLUNTEER NURSE SOCIETY

Through Dowager Machioness Naka-ko Nabeshima and others' efforts the Volunteer Nurse Society was organized in the 20th year of Meiji (1887). In those days the nursing of patients was regarded as a mean occupation, but such a mistaken idea was dispelled by the formation of the Society, which gave a strong impetus to the subsequent establishment of the Nurse Training Department of the Red Cross Society.

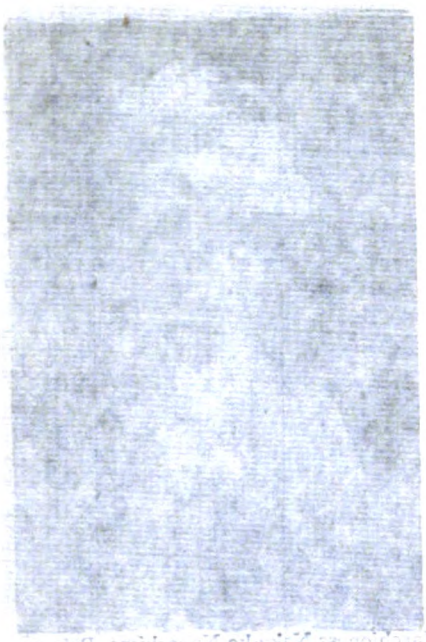
PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS AND FOUNDATION FUND

The Japan Red Cross Society has made energetic efforts in propagandizing its work throughout the country. Acts regarding medals for merit and special members' medals were passed in the 21st year of Meiji (1888) and the privilege of wearing these medals at public meetings, like orders of merit, was given to the Society members, in conformity with the Imperial sanction. This measure of conferring such a privilege on the members was very effective in encouraging them and enrolling further members.

Marchioness Naka-ko Nabeshima, Patroness and president of the Red Cross Ladies' Volunteer Nurses Society.

In the 34th year of Meiji (1901) the Red Cross Society was reorganized into a foundational juridical person, so as to consolidate its financial basis. Further efforts were made towards laying a foundation fund, and the late Prince Matsukata, then President of the Society, succeeded in amassing 15,000,000 yen in order to complete relief preparedness.

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

EARLY CALAMITY RELIEF WORK

In the 21st year of Meiji (1888) when the volcano Mt. Bandai, in Fukushima Prefecture, erupted, causing many casualties and reducing the local people to a pitiful state the Empress was greatly concerned and suggested that the Red Cross should engage in relief work for the sufferers despite there was nothing provided in the Japan Red Cross regulations for relief work in such a disaster, its work being only planned for wartime activities.

It was immediately agreed that it was a normal duty of the Red Cross to go to the rescue of calamity victims in peace-time, if the fundamental principle of the Red Cross was extended, even if there was no express provision referring to such an emergency in the Society's regulations.

Thereupon, contingents were speedily despatched to the devastated district. This was the first relief work on the occasion of a disaster, not a war calamity, executed by the Japan Red Cross Society since its establishment.

Later, in the 23rd of Meiji (1890) when a Turkish man-of-war sank off Kishu, with Osman Pasha aboard, a Red Cross relief contingent hurried to the scene and went to the rescue of the injured from the doomed vessel. On the occasion of the great earthquake in Gifu and Aichi Prefectures in the following year (1891,) the most disastrous in the Meiji Era, the Japan Red Cross occupied itself with relief work.

Ever since then the Society has invariably been engaged in its rofty mission whenever any catastrophe occurred.

SINO-JAPANESE WAR

In the Sino-Japanese War (1894—5) the Japan Red Cross Society did its utmost in relief work. Relief contingents organized with medical orderlies were sent to the front and engaged in rescue work, moving here and there as the Japanese forces marched on in Korea and Manchuria.

Besides, these contingents were ordered to occupy themselves with relief duty on board the military transports, numbering scores, each of which had three surgeons.

They also gave assistance in the conveyance of the sick and wounded soldiers to the home land where they were stationed at various reserve military hospitals in Hiroshima and other cities.

The treatment of Chinese wounded and sick war-prisoners, was dealt with in Tokyo, Nagoya, Toyohashi and Osaka.

The total number of sick and wounded relieved by the Japan Red Cross during the seventeen months of the War reached over 101,670, including more than 1,480 war-prisoners. Those engaged in the relief work numbered 1,396.

The services rendered by the Society in the Sino-Japanese War were remarkable, which caused a considerable increase in the membership.

BOXER TROUBLE

In the Boxer upheaval in Peking in the 33rd year of Meiji (1900) there were over five hundred dead and wounded among Japanese and foreign troops in the conflicts occurring between Takoo and Tientsin. On that occasion Japan Red Cross relief contingents were immediately sent to Takoo, then they advanced to Shanhaikwan, where relief depôts were installed for the conveyance and communication units.

After the surrender of Peking the Japan Red Cross despatched five relief

Digitized by Google

contingents to Tientsin to give aid to the rear-service of the Sanitary Corps belonging to the Hiroshima Fifth Army Division.

One conspicuous fact worth mentioning was the building of hospital-ships which were completed at that time. Thus by despatching two hospital vessels, Hakuai and Kosai, each of 3,000 tons, to Takoo for the treatment and conveyance to Hiroshima of Japanese officers and the rank and file as well as foreign officers and soldiers, wounded or sick, who desired to be relieved by the Japan Red Cross, the Red Cross Society took in 2,855 patients in all, including 123 French officers and men and several Austrians, in the seven voyages of the vessels.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

When the Russo-Japanese war broke out in the 37th year of Meiji (1904) the Japan Red Cross took a very active part, with its relief work. The War, as is well known, brought about one of the most tragic periods of misery in world history previous to the Great World War, with its innumerable casualties.

The assistance rendered by the Japan Red Cross to the rear-service of sanitation of the Japanese Army and Navy and the relief work executed by it were on a far wider scale, in comparison with what was done in the Sino-Japanese War and the Boxer Trouble. Its operations were of very complicated nature.

Relief contingents numbering 152 including 5,170 persons, at the cost of over 5,140,000 yen, were in service at home and at the front. The sick and wounded taken in by the relief contingents, both Japanese and Russian, totalled more than 837,600, of whom the aggregate number of patient-days reached 7,326,356, while those escorted and conveyed to Japan numbered 282,995, of whom 39,601 were patient-prisoners, their aggregate number of patient-days being 575,591.

GERMAN-JAPANESE WAR

After the outbreak of the Great European War in July, 1914, Japan declared war upon Germany on August 23, on account of her friendship with Great Britain emanating from the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which was still in force, for the maintenance of peace in the Orient, and the Battle of Tsingtao followed.

The Japan Red Cross hospital-ships, Hakuai and Kosai, made eight voyages between Ujina and Tsingtao, carrying Japanese and enemy sick and wounded. The total number of those accommodated and conveyed to Japan from the front reached over 2,800 the aggregate number of patient-days of whom was 7,768.

In the meanwhile relief contingents from the Nagasaki and Hiroshima Red Cross local divisions were sent to the Saseho Naval Hospital, and the aggregate of the patients relieved from October 28, 3rd year of Taisho (1914) up to January 20, 4th year of Taisho (1915), when these contingents were withdrawn from the Naval Hospital, totalled 11,053.

The Japan Red Cross contingents despatched to Tsingtao were from the Fukuoka and Saga local divisions, and they were ordered to relief work at the Japanese Garrison Hospital in which the garrison patients as well as prisoner-patients were accommodated. The relief contingents busied themselves with the

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

wounded.

Digitized by Google

medical treatment of both the Japanese and German soldiers.

The total number of the patients rescued by the Japan Red Cross during the German-Japanese War reached 3,160 or an aggregate number of patient-days of 24,666, including 370 German war prisoners in actual number and 2,440 in aggregate, of patient-days and 4 British soldiers whose aggregate number of patient-days reached 172.

DESPATCH OF JAPAN RED CROSS RELIEF CONTINGENTS TO BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA

During the Great War Japan Red Cross relief corps were sent to England, France and Russia, for a period from October 1914 to March 1915, at the expense of more than 742,200 yen. The corps despatched to Russia consisted of one chief surgeon and 19 men and women. They arrived at Petrograd in November 1914 and rented the magnificent building of the Peers' Club near Nevsky Prospect, where a Japan Red Cross relief hospital was installed, being equipped with one hundred beds at the beginning, which were later doubled, one operation room, an exchange room, a Roentgen Ray laboratory, a chemical laboratory and disinfecting room. The hospital which was opened on December 20, 1914 took in 498 patients up to April in the following year, their aggregate number of patient-days reaching 43,531.

The relief corps sent to France, which was formed of one head surgeon, three surgeons and thirty-one nurses, arrived at Paris in February 1915 and was engaged in relief work at the Astoria Hospital, which it took over from the British Red Cross. From the opening of the institution to July 1 when it was closed the actual number of the patients treated was 910, of whom the aggregate number of patient-days was 54,832.

Another relief contingent consisting of one head sugeon and 25 members which was despatched to England was granted an audience by the Queen Mother Alexandra, who cordially greeted it. They were warmly received by the British Red Cross, the War and Foreign Offices. On January 31 a Japanese hospital was opened and accommodated over 1,670 patients. As the hospital was on a large scale the Japanese corps had to work in collaboration with British nurses. The Japanese members took charge of 140 beds to which several Japanese nurses were detailed. The relief work terminated at the end of December, and the Japanese corps left London for home on January 20, 1916.

RELIEF WORK IN EAST SIBERIA

For the relief of Czecho-Slovak sick and wounded in East Siberia the first extraordinary Japanese relief contingent was despatched to Vladivostok in July 1918. Later a part of the Japanese relief corps took an active part in the Harbin district and another part in Hailhar District.

As the sphere of activity of the relief corps was extended two more contingents consisting of nurses were sent to Vladivostok in September and October the same year, for relief work at the Japanese Etappen Hospital and on the Japan Red Cross hospital train, with the chief object of caring for Czechô-Slovak sick and wounded.

Digitized by Google

Although the number of the patients later decreased the Japanese contingents did relief work in Vladivostok, as the Japanese residents there were suffering from a shortage of medicines and medical treatment. The first relief corps was relieved by the second extraordinary relief contingent and the third nursing party in November, the former being placed on duty at the relief hospital and the latter at the military hospital. As all the Czecho-Slovak patients were sent home in May 1920, the Japanese nurses were charged with the exclusive treatment of the Japanese army patients.

In December the same year the third extraordinary relief corps and the fourth nursing party arrived at Vladivostok to relieve the earlier contingents. When the White Guards were rallied and made a dash in the north, which caused many refugees from the attack of Semenov and Keppel forces to swarm in the East, various epidemics grew virulent, which necessitated the installation of a branch of the Nikolaievsk Army Hospital at Radzdrinoe at which some of the nurses attached to the Vladivostok Military Hospital were stationed.

On the evacuation of the Japanese expeditionary troops in Vladivostock in November 1922 the Japan Red Cross relief contingents also returned to Japan. For four years and three months from 1918 the actual number of the patients taken in by the Red Cross relief corps was 38,530 or 446,829 in the aggregate of patient-days. Besides, 1,137 patients in actual numbers, or 3,847 in aggregate of patient-days were conveyed by the Japan Red Cross Hospital train.

RELIEF WORK IN SAGHALIEN

From September 1921 a Japanese relief contingent was engaged in assisting the sanitation service of the Japanese expeditionary army in Saghalien and was relieved in July every year, but as the withdrawal of the troops was decided on in February 1925 as a result of the newly concluded Russo-Japanese Convention, the Red Cross relief work in Saghalien was brought to a close on April 8 in the same year and the contingent returned home on April 17. The relief corps despatched until then were four consisting of 46 members in all, who treated the actual number of 12,327 patients, the aggregate number of patient-days of whom was 151,996. More than 107,349 yen was spent on the relief work.

Besides, in the 1922 and 1924 disturbances in China the Japan Red Cross relief contingents cared for Chinese sick and wounded, while they gave relief to the Russian refugees at Genzan, Korea, on the occasion of the Vladivostok coup d'état in 1922.

These were the principal cases of relief given to foreigners by the Japan Red Cross in recent days.

RELIEF OF POLISH ORPHANS

As a result of the defeat of Russia by Germany in Eastern Prussia in 1915 during the Great War and the downfall of the Omsk Government in 1919 which caused the retreat of Polish volunteer forces, a considerable number of Polish paupers and helpless orphans were scattered here and there in various districts in Siberia.

Poles in Siberia organized a relief association and set about rescuing those poor orphans. At the request of the presi-

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

dent of the association, the Japan Red Cross engaged twice in relief work for these children. On the first occasion it conveyed 375 children and 32 nurses to America between July 1920 and July 1921, and then sent 390 children together with 39 nurses from Kobe to Dantzig via London. In all, 210,930 yen was appropriated for this work.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE

Special mention should be made of the Japan Red Cross relief work in the great earthquake-fire disaster which befell Tokyo and its environs on September 1, 1923, the greatest catastrophe in the history of Japan.

The Red Cross immediately appropriated 5,000,000 yen for installing 79 extraordinary relief depôts in Tokyo and Kanagawa districts and estending the scale of the Red Cross Hospital and lying in Hospital in Tokyo, while establishing six extraordinary hospitals, an extraordinary lying in room, a crèche and two extraordinary infectious disease hospitals and one children's barrack, all of which worked to the uttermost for the rescue of the sick and wounded among the calamity sufferers, pregnant women and poor children. The people engaged in this large scale relief work numbered 4,466, the aggregate number of the rescued being 1,997,880.

Immediately in the wake of the disaster, the International Red Cross Commission, the Red Cross League, the Mixed Committee of the Red Cross League and International Red Cross Commission, American, Chinese, French, Swedish, Swiss, Siamese, Serb-Croat-Slovene, Guatemalan, British, Australian, Canadian, Italian, Dutch, Chilian, Spanish, German, Equador, Latvian, Finnish, Brazilian, Danish, Czecho-Slovak, and Cuban Red Cross Societies and other organizations as well as individuals presented the Japan Red Cross with relief funds and supplies.

Particularly the American Red Cross went so far as to despatch to this country a relief corps to collaborate with the Japan Red Cross. The Japan Red Cross Society and the Japanese nation in general are highly grateful for the profound compassion extended them by all the countries of the world in its unprecedented disaster.

WORK IN PEACE-TIME

Following the decision of the World's Red Cross societies in 1907 that they engage in peace-time in the extermination of tuberculosis, the Japan Red Cross commenced the propagation of knowledge regarding the disease in 1911 and issued regulations with the aim of entirely destroying it, in June 1913.

Ever since the headquarters as well as the local divisions throughout the country have been making tremendous efforts to realize this ultimate end, installing sanatoriums in Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Aichi, Gifu, Fukushima, Hiroshima, Kumamoto and Kagoshima, eight local divisions of the Red Cross. They are equipped with 292 beds and take up the treatment of out-patients in addition to in-patients.

The Tokyo Red Cross branch established in November 1908 a permanent relief depôt, in which the poor are being given free treatment; the example was followed by the twelve other local divisions which installed eighteen sanatoriums by the end of 1925.

Digitized by Google

The circuit consultation system was initiated in 1922 and is now carried on by eleven local branches.

In May 1922 the Red Cross Lying in Chamber was established as one of the Society's peace-time undertakings. Now 90 women are in service of whom 60 belong to the maternity department and 30 to the infants' department. The work is carried on upon the principle of gratuitous treatment for both in-and out-patients. Besides, an infants' chamber and nursing inquiry office were established, while a mid-wives training school attached to the nursing inquiry office also was installed. Further, many sanatoriums for pregnant women were established in local branches of the Red Cross.

For the prevention of tuberculosis the Kyoto Red Cross Branch opened in 1924 a summer home for children on the beach of Amanohashidaté, the first institution of the kind in Japan, in which over 50 weak children are accomodated. The example was later followed by various other branches. The Chiba Red Cross branch installed a permanent sea-side school at Tomiura in January 1925. Besides, the work of the children's health inquiry office and school nursing were extended.

In conformity with the resolution reached at the first general meeting of the Red Cross League, the organization of a Junior Red Cross was given an impetus in this country and regulations for the organization were issued in May 1922. A month previous, in the jurisdiction of the Shiga Branch 227 primary schools organized a Junior Red Cross Corps, which example was followed in the same year by the Saitama and Akita Branches. Since then the Junior Red Cross has accelerated its development, and, according to an investigation made at the end of August this year, the total number of the Japan Junior Red Cross Corps reaches 4,164, having 932,185 members in all. The movement has the tendency to be more and more active.

Graves of the Forty-seven Ronin, Sengakuji, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The Japanese Imperial Family and the Work of the Japan Red Cross Society

Digitized by Google

The Japanese Imperial Family and the Work of the Japan Red Cross Society

IN relating the development made by the Japan Red Cross Society special mention should be made of the august patronage given it by the Japanese Imperial House.

The Hakuai-sha, the forerunner of the present society, when founded was favoured with the direct patronage of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. Particularly in those days of the foundation of the organization this gave a very good impression to the people at large.

On the occasion of the erection of the Society Hospital on the present site an Imperial donation of 100,000 yen was made, while the site itself was crown land specially leased to the Society and all the buildings were erected under the patronage of the Household Department. Ever since then the Hospital has been given an annual donation amounting to 10,000 yen towards up-keep expenses, although the Society has respectfully declined the generous offer which has been made yearly, on the ground that the fund was already consolidated.

Not only does Her Majesty offer an annual subsidy for the free medical treatment expenses, but she is used to make a gift to the rescued in-patients every winter in the shape of textiles and sewn clothes.

At the annual general meeting of the Red Cross Society Her Majesty has never failed to be present and give a gracious message encouraging the Society's work. Sometimes she makes a personal visit to the Society and its hospital, so that she may see what is actually going on there.

The special members of the Society are granted a permit to visit the Shinjuku Imperial Park, while those member wearing a medal for merit are given admission to the Imperial Palace. The members also are honoured with an Imperial invitation to the military maneuvers and banquets on that occasion every year.

The late Empress-Dowager Shoken devoted herself to the encouragement of the work of the Red Cross Society from the time of its establishment. In the 45th year of Meiji (1912) when the International Red Cross Meeting was held at Washington, she made a donation of 100,000 yen to the Associated Red Cross Societies in token of her encouragement of the Red Cross work in peace-time.

The general meeting of the International Red Cross Societies passed a resolution that the whole sum be made a fund and only the interest on it be made use of so as to fulfil the gracious motive of the Empress-Dowager. Thus, taking Her Majesty's name, the "Empress Dowager Shoken Fund" was founded, under the direct management of the International Red Cross Commission. The interest has already been appropriated several times to the peace-time undertakings of various Red Cross societies of the World.

The first Honorary President of the Japan Red Cross Society was H. I. H. Prince Akihito Komatsu, but it was H. I.

Digitized by Google

H. Prince Taruhito Arisugawa who determined to grant permission to establish the Hakuai-ha, the forerunner of the Japan Red Crosss Society.

Prince Komatsu was so enthusiastic in the Red Cross work that he considered the work as his own; he was no nominal Honorary President and it is said that it was as a result of having been profoundly moved by the Prince's earnestness that Prince Matsukata agreed to become President in succession to Count Sano.

H. I. H. Prince Kanin, the present Honorary President, is also taking special interest in the various undertakings of the Japan Red Cross, following in Prince Komatsu's footsteps.

It was, indeed, in accordance with the special desire of the Emperor Meiji that Prince Komatsu was succeeded by Prince Kanin. It is said that the Emperor declared he thought Prince Kanin was most fitted for the work of the Japan Red Cross Society and he had better be nominated its Honorary President. It should be kept in mind by all the 2,500,000 members of the Society that Prince Kanin's appointment was in compliance with the direct wish of the enlightened Emperor.

The Imperial Household of Japan, since remote antiquity, has shown affection to the people over whom no tyranny has ever been exercised. In Japan it is generally considered that the people are an extension of the Imperial Household, all constituting a large family, and that no patriarch oppresses his own family. Principally for that reason, affection for the people has been traditionally inherited by the successive Imperial rulers.

On acceding to the Throne, a Japanese Emperor regarded it as his sacred mission, inherited from his ancestors, to watch over the people, and considered it one of his duties to obey the direction of this mission. The successive Emperors have solemnly and faithfully lived up to this obligation.

It is, therefore, not surprising that there are many actual instances in the history of Japan of such benevolent behavior on the part of the Emperors towards the people.

In the reign of the Emperor Sujin, the 10th Emperor of Japan, (97 B. C.) a virulent epidemic claimed many victims. The Emperor deplored it, and prayed to the ancestral gods night-long for consective nights, purifying himself. Then, one night Omono-nushi, one of the ancestral gods, appeared to him in a dream, and said:

"If you hold a mass for me through Otaneko (the name of a person,) I will exterminate the pestilence and give peace to the whole country. Upon this revelation the Emperor Sujin commanded to all the provinces to search for the man named Otaneko, who at last was found in Kawachi Province. Otaneko was one of the descendents of the Omono-nushi God's posthumous child and had hid himself among the people. The Emperor was greatly pleased by the discovery and again prayed to the God, appointing him Principal Priest. The plague soon subsided.

This story rather resembles a legend, and it may be hard to tell to what extent it is true, now that scientific investigation has made such marvellous development. However, it cannot be denied that the Emperor Sujin was benevolent enough to

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

pray to the ancestral Gods all night in order to get rid of the ravages of the epidemic.

The Emperor Suinin (29 B. C.,) heir to the Emperor Sujin, also incessantly concerned himself with the livelihood of the people at large, taking after his father. He had many ponds and moats dug so as to afford irrigation facilities to the peasants.

It was a characteristic custom in ancient Japan that when a dignitary passed away many of his retainers followed the lord to the other world. The Emperor Suinin sympathized with such martyrs and issued a law strictly prohibiting the custom of immolating followers on the death of lords. In accordance with the advice of Nomi-no-sukuné, he ordered figures or dolls and horses made of earth, and to have them arranged in a circle around a grave, taking the place of living beings. Those figures are called *Haniwa* which are often excavated in ancient graveyards.

In comparison with the remains of martyrs still found in the old tombs of the Egyptian kings, those Japanese *Haniwa* may be of a less ancient date. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if there was any king endowed with such high virtue as the Japanese Emperors, elsewhere in the Orient.

The benevolence of the Emperor Nintoku (313 A. D.) is so well known that the episode regarding it is often told among the Japanese people. Once this Emperor looked out over the city from the top of his palace on Takatsu Hill in Osaka, then the capital of Japan, and said:

"There is too little smoke ascending from the chimneys of the people. They must be a afflicted with poverty. The people's poverty is the sovereign's poverty. Let them be exempt from all kinds of taxes for three years from now."

The Imperial residence became damaged and leaky, but he would not have it repaired; he stopped the rain-water by means of a gutter, and kept himself in a dry corner. What a modest attitude for an Emperor! Three years elapsed. The Emperor Nintoku again ascended to the top of the palace and looked down upon the city, to find smoke this time rising in thick clouds from the people's chimneys. "My people at last have plenty!" cried His Majesty and he ordered the taxes to be levied. The people thus enjoyed a happy life.

There is another anecdote with reference to the Emperor Nintoku. A deer used to approach the Imperial Palace in Osaka and call in autumn. The Emperor took much pleasure in listening to its mild voice night after night. One night, however, he was no longer able to hear it. It was found that a thoughtless man had killed the animal. The Emperor was very indignant and deported him to another province.

The Emperor Yuryaku (456 A. D.) was full of daring. Once while hunting a ferocious wild boar crossed his path. Instantly the Emperor kicked it to death. When he went to Hatsusé, in the Province of Yamato, and gave a feast under a zelkowa-tree, one of the Unémé from Isé Province (Unémé were maids of honour selected from among public officers, families in various provinces to serve at the Imperial Court) offered with reverence a large cup to the Emperor. She

Digitized by Google

did not take hede of a zelkowa leaf that had fallen into the cup. On discovering the leaf the Emperor was greatly irritated, and scolded her for her carelessness. Thereupon, the lady apologized by reciting a poem. In an instant his anger melted and he became so tranquil that he himself began to sing a poem in response. Moreover he awarded her a prize. The Emperor was one of the most reckless of all the Japanese sovereigns but with all such temperament he was tender-hearted. Many evidences remain of the Emperor Yuryaku having devoted himself to wise rule and good government.

It was from the august motive of the Emperor Yuraku to pray for the happiness of the farmers that Toyuké Daijin, the God of Agriculture and Sericulture, was removed to Isé Province from Tamba Province so as to be enshrined in the Gégu or Outer Shrine. It was this Emperor who summoned porcelain artizans and painters from Korea, and weaving and sewing girls from South China, in order to develop domestic industry in the country and encourage national enterprises.

His good administration was partly to be ascribed to the assistance given him by the Empress Wakakusakabé-no-Mikoto. It was thanks to her influence that his bold mind was made gentle and wise. It is presumed that it was on the initiative of this wise Empress that working girls were summoned from abroad.

The Emperor Shomu (724 A. D.) was particularly famous together with the Empress Komyo, his consort, for his philanthropic attitude towards the people. It seems that it was a result of his deep devotion to Buddhism, and he realized many social undertakings similar to those of today. He tried to lead the people in the righteous path by erecting a temple named Kokubun-ji in each province throughout the country; he established an institution resembling an asylum for the old; he rescued orphans; he built public bath houses to accommodate the poor and erected such medical and pharmaceutical institutions as Hiden-in and Seyaku-in.

A story remains of the Emperor Daigo (897 A. D.) One cold night in the dead of winter he took off one of the quilts and lay shivering on his bed, from the sole motive of passing through the experience to know how cold a poor man in thin clothes felt in order to realize the sympathy which ought to be shown towards the people, especially the poor.

From those days influential state ministers held the reins of government, giving little opportunity for the Emperors to personally rule the people, and in consequence almost nothing remarkable with regard to the Sovereigns' charity was recorded.

The late EmperorMeiji (1868—1912,) was highly benevolent, together with the Empress Shoken, while possessing a magnificent personality.

One of his poems says:

"Shizu no O ga Hitori hikiyuku Oguruma no
Omoni no ué ni tsumoru Yuki kana!"

It is translated as below:

"Behold! snow lying thick on the heavy load on
The little cart pulled by a lonely poor man of low birth!"

This is an expression of the Emperor's

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

benevolent feeling for the adversity of life of a poor laborer.

Another poem reads:

"Tokoshié ni Tami yasukaré to inoru nari,
Waga Yo wo mamoré, Isé no O-gami!"

"I pray for the permanent peace of the people.
Safeguard my Reign, O! Great God of Isé."

(Translation)

This is a poem praying for the peaceful life of the populace.

The following poem was composed by the late Empress Shoken:—

"Ayanishiki torikasanetemo omoukana Samusa oowan Sodé mo naki Mi wo."

"When I wear garments of figured brocade
I recall one who lacks even sleeves to protect one's body from cold."

(Translation)

The above poem expresses her tender heart, concerned with the poor wanting clothes to keep themselves warm, while she lived comfortably in the well-accommodated Imperial Palace. This charitable feeling reminds us of the old anecdote of the Emperor Daigo, already referred to. There are many episodes regarding the Emperor Meiji in this connection.

In the notorious high treason case of Shushui Kotoku and his conspirators, all were sentenced to capital punishment, but it is said that the Emperor commanded that an amnesty be granted to them. All the state ministers respectfully, advised His Majesty against this. The Emperor, however, would not agree. He said:

"It is due to my lack of virtue that such men have appeared among the people. They shall be granted amnesty." Despite this the cabinet members insistently urged that the principal figures among them should at any cost be brought to the scaffold, to which the Emperor at length reluctantly acquiesced. This fact proves how sympathetic he was to the culprits going so far as to blame himself without turning his indignation toward them.

There is a story to the effect that when Formosa was annexed to Japan the islanders were moved to tears, as the Emperor used to donate funds to the victims out of the Privy Purse whenever any calamity occured in the Island. The Formosans had constantly had imposed on them burdensome taxes by the Chinese government, and were hardly able to imagine being favored with such relief. On the contrary, no sooner had the Island been annexed to Japan, than the Imperial benevolence was shown them.

The frugal life of the Imperial Household is well known. When General Grant, formerly President of the United States, came to Japan and was received in audience by the Emperor Meiji, the veteran soldier had imagined how magnificent and luxurious the interior of the Imperial Palace must be, after the manner of other royal houses in the World. But he was surprised to find the carpets in the palace were worn out and all the other furniture of simplicity and plainness. The Emperor Meiji was rigorous as to himself and generous towards the people.

The Empress Shoken also took great care of the people's welfare. Silkworm

Digitized by Google

culture she personally conducted in a cocoonery within the premises of the Imperial Palace in encouragement of domestic industry.

That she never failed to be present at the general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society each year, that she personally visited the Charity Hospital every year in order to inquire after the poor patients undergoing gratuitous treatment, all these facts and others remind us of the fine story of the Empress Komyo in the Nara Period far back in the history of Japan.

The present Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess are benevolence itself. The Empress listened to a lecture by Prof. Kakehi and had it compiled in book form, entitled "Kan-nagara no Michi," ("A Path on the Basis of National Characteristics") to be distributed among schools, temples and shrines throughout the country. Her motive was to arouse a pious spirit in the nation and awaken it to its fundamental spirit. For the purpose of replenishing and pacifying the national life, recently the Imperial Household has been disposing of the crown demesnes to the people at large. The donation of the Imperial Museum, Ueno Park and Shiba Detached Palace to the Tokyo Municipality and the sale at a low price of fhe Imperial estate forests to people living in their neighbourhood, are from this motive.

During the reign of the Emperor Meiji a foundational juridical person called "Saisei-Kwai" or "National Relief Association" was established with a donation by the Emperor. The fund is principally appropriated to various social undertakings. To-day inposing charity hospitals have been erected, while physicians and mid-wives, with the subsidy of the Saisei-Kwai, are making visits to patients' homes.

In such a merciful attitude the Imperial Family of Japan is at the head of the people. It is a matter of national pride for Japan, that in her long history there has never been a ruler brutal, or tyrannical. The simple structure of the Imperial Palace of Japan well befits the dignity of her sovereigns.

The Foreign Office.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The Presidents of The Japan Red Cross

Since its foundation, the Japan Red Cross Society has had five Presidents, of whom the following are biographical sketches.—

Count Tsunetami Sano

Count Tsunetami Sano was the founder of the Japan Red Cross Society and its first President, and rendered meritorious services in its behalf.

He was born the fifth son of a retainer of the Saga clan, named Shimomura, in the 5th year of Bunsei (1822). At the age of 11, he was adopted by T. Sano, a physician in ordinary of the clan, and studied medicine at the Kodo-kwan (a clan school). When he was 25 years old, he was sent to Kyoto by the lord to study the Dutch language and chemistry.

Later, in the 1st year of Kayei (1848), he entered the medical school of Koan Ogata in Osaka and in the year following, he càme to Yedo, where he studied the Dutch language and surgery, of which he gained much knowledge.

In the 6th year of Kayei (1853), at the age 32, he was appointed the chief of the clan's refinery. He also supervised the business of a steamship building yard, which had been established just before that year. The first small steamer built at this yard was the *Ryofu-Maru*, the successful construction of which was a source of wonder and admiration of the foreigners and Japanese interested in shipbuilding. He was also interested in the organization of the clan's navy.

In the 3rd year of Keio (1867), the Tokugawa Government supported a grand fair planned in Paris, by Napoleon the Third, and his clan exhibited its special products there. The Count was sent to France to inspect industry there and also on business connected with shipbuilding. He came back the next year.

His subsequent project to organize the Japan Red Cross Society was evidently a result of this foreign tour, in which he extended greatly his experience. In the 3rd year of Meiji (1870), he was appointed a Government official and took charge of the foundation of the navy. When the Emperor inspected military manoeuvres at Komaba, the office of chief officers set up there was called the Sanbo-honbu. This name was chosen by Count Sano and it has been retained since then as the appellation of the present General Staff Office.

In the 6th year of Meiji (1873), he again visited Europe. He took with him about 70 technical experts. They were trained practically there, in order to have Japanese fine art products made and exported by the application of trained art. The present prosperity of industry in Japan owes not a little to the foresight and direction of Count Sano.

In his second tour in Europe, Count Sano still more appreciated the necessity of the Red Cross by observing its steady extension there, and became determined as to the adoption of the system in Japan.

In the civil War in 1877, both sides had thousands of killed and wounded, and their condition was pitiable. Count Sano, who was 56 years old and member of the Genroin (the Senate), could not bear this, and formed a society, the Hakuai-sha, with his friends.

Digitized by Google

This society sent contingents to the front, where they gave aid and relief to the wounded on both sides. This was the origin of the Red Cross work in Japan.

The society made steady development. In 1897, it assumed the present title of the Japan Red Cross Society under the presidency of Count Sano.

In May, 1887, he was created a viscount.

In 1892, he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and then a member of the Privy Council in August, the same year. In October, 1895, he was created count.

When the Japan Red Cross Society celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation in 1902, he was chosen an honorary member, a position which had not been assigned to any one but of the Imperial family.

He died at the age of 81 on December 7, 1902. The Emperor hearing of his serious condition, graciously promoted him to the senior second court rank and conferred on him the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers. His funeral was conducted at the expense of the Japan Red Cross Speciety in appreciation of his distinguished services for it.

Prince Masayoshi Matsukata

Prince Masayoshi Matsukata was the second President of the Japan Red Cross Society.

He was one of the veteran statesmen of the Meiji Restoration and was the greatest financier in the Meiji era, building up the present financial foundation of Japan.

He was born in February in the 6th year of Tempo (1836) as the fifth son of Z. Matsukata, a retainer of the Kagoshima clan. From his childhood, he diligently studied literature and military arts

In his youth, he was appointed a governor by his lord. When Hida Prefecture was established in the Province of Bungo in the 1st year of Meiji (1868), he was chosen its first Governor. He was a successful administrator there. As one of his achievements, we may mention the establishment of an orphanage by him. Since ancient times, the local people had had the evil practice of abortion. He made the utmost efforts to stop this, while he established an orphanage, in which infants of the poor were cared for. Thanks to this, the evil was soon done away with.

Two years afterwards, he was transferred to the Finance Department, in which he was gradually promoted to Director of the Taxation Bureau, in appreciation of his exceptional financial skill exercised there. For the subsequent thirty years, he grew in importanceas a Japanese financial authority.

In 1881, he was appointed Minister of Finance and remained in the same office until 1892, while there were several ministerial changes. In the meantime, he had had enacted the Bank of Japan Law, redeemed the Pension Bonds, had had enacted the Law of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, re-adjusted the paper money system, organized the Bank of Japan and accomplished many other valuable financial achievements.

In 1891, he formed a cabinet in succession to the Yamagata Ministry, but resigned the premiership in 1892.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

In 1895, immediately after the Japan-China War, when the Ito Cabinet found itself in a financial impasse, he assumed the portfolio of finance on receipt of a gracious Imperial message wishing him to deal with the grave financial situation. But he resigned owing to a disagrement with his colleagues. Later, he organized the second Matsukata ministry. The two most memorable records of this Ministry were the abrogation of the Law for the Suspension of Newspapers and the adoption of the gold standard. After its fall the Prince held the portfolio of finance in the Yamagata Cabinet, but resigned later.

In December, 1902, he was chosen President of the Japan Red Cross Society in succession to Count Sano. Here he also exhibited his financial skill, He considered it necessary for the society to build up a strong financial foundation and laid down a plan for the creation of an endowment fund of 15,000,000 yen in ten years commencing June, 1903. Soon after the plan was put into operation, the Japan-Russia War broke out, and the society appropriated 5,000,000 yen as relief funds. But the endowment fund was never drawn upon. On the contrary, the desired amount of 15,000,000 yen was collected one year earlier than had been arranged, in 1911, under the new President's able direction.

In December, 1912, he resigned the position, on account of his advancing age, thereatter living in retirement. He died on July 2, 1924. Shortly before his demise, he was created prince and granted the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum by the Emperor in recognition of his distinguished services to the state.

Viscount Yoshimoto Hanabusa

Viscount Yoshimoto Hanabusa was the third President of the Japan Red Cross Society.

The third son of Z. Hanabusa, a retainer of the Okayama clan, he was clever from his childhood. When young, he studied under Sakuma Shozan and was known as a man of progressive thought. In the third year of Keio (1867), he travelled through Europe and America. In the 2nd year of Meiji (1869), he entered Government service in the Dajokan. In the 9th year (1876), he was appointed Minister to Korea. While he was in that office, a disturbance occured there, and he dealt with the situation successfuly and won renown. Subsequently, he served as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Member of the Privy Council and Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household.

In 1890, he was granted the First Class of the Order. In 1896, he was created baron and was promoted to viscount in 1907, after which he was appointed a member of the Privy Council.

When the Japan Red Cross Society established a new system of officials in June, 1878, he was appointed Manager, and was then selected as a member of the Board of Councillors and its Director. In 1889, he was appointed Vice-President, which position he held till June, 1910 under Count Sano, the first President, and Prince Matsukata, the second President, whom he assisted ably in extending the work of the society and building up the foundation of its present prosperity.

Digitized by Google

When Prince Matsukata retired from the presidency, Viscount Hanabusa was appointed President by Imperial order. He held the office till February, 1917, when he resigned on account of his age.

He was directly interested in the work of the Red Cross for thirty-eight years after he was chosen Manager, and he fulfilled his duties most successfuly, while he had a busy official life. His most distinguished service to the society was his success in cementing its foundation in succession to his predecessor Prince Matsukata, and his efforts exerted for it during the latter half of his life were remarkable. These efforts were crowned with the success that the society's endowment fund was increased to 29,800,000 yen, with which it was able to extend its work and to fulfil its mission more fully than before. In July, 1917, he contracted illness and died. Before his demise, he was promoted to the junior first court rank.

Viscount Tadanori Ishiguro

Viscount Tadanori Ishiguro was the fourth President of the Japan Red Cross Society. He was born in the 2nd year of Koka (1845) as the eldest son of J. Hirano, a retainer of the shogunate. He was adopted into the Ishiguro family.

He upheld loyalism from his youth. He studied medicine in Yedo and after the Restoration, he taught it in a college in Tokyo and inspired his students with the knowledge of Western medical science. Soon, he entered the Army and reached the rank of Surgeon-General. For a number of years, he was director of the Medical Bureau of the Army Department. He did much for the advancement of army medical administration.

In the Japan-China War, he distinguished himself as the chief of the ambulance corps. On the restoration of peace, he was decorated with the third class of the Order of the Golden Kite and was created baron. Later, he was granted the First Class of the Order and was promoted to viscount.

He was interested in the Japan Red Cross Society ever since it was founded. He joined the project to establish the Hakuai-sha, the predessor of the society. In February, 1879, he was chosen a member of its council and in February, 1917, he was appointed its President in succession to Viscount Hanabusa. This office was held by him till he resigned it in September, 1920.

He was thus directly interested in the Red Cross work for about 41 years, in the meantime of which he strove for the extention of its work, giving lectures with magic lantern shows throughout the country.

In 1887, he attended the 4th International Red Cross Conference as a Government and Japan Red Cross delegate.

It is a well known fact that during the Japan-China War, he ably directed the management of the society in successfully carrying through its wartime relief work, while he served at the headquarters of the Japanese army in the previously mentioned capacity.

On being appointed Red Cross President, he contributed a large amount of money to it, with which the Nightingale-Ishiguro Commemoration Medal Fund was established, for encouraging the nurses.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

He successfully led the society's relief work maintained since the World War, the strengthening of its financial foundation and the cementing of its international relations. The present prosperity of the society owes much to his endeavours.

He is 82 years old, but is hale and hearty as in his youth. He still takes part in the councils of state as a Privy Councillor.

Baron Shigenobu Hirayama

Baron Shigenobu Hirayama is the fifth President of the Japan Red Cross Society.

In September, 1920, he was appointed to the position by the Emperor, in succession to Viscount Ishiguro.

He was adopted into the Hirayama family by Shosai Hirayama who came to Yedo from his native place, Miharu, Oshu, was adopted into that family and served the shogunate. He was intelligent and of extraordinary character. He started as a humble samurai and rose to the high position of *wakadoshiyori*.

The father of Baron Hirayama, who was the uncle of Shosai, the adopted father, was called Chojuro Takemura.

The Baron, the youngest son of Takemura and born in November in the 1st year of Ansei (1854), succeeded to the headship of the Hirayama family in the 1st year of Meiji (1868).

He was proficient in French and was appointed a secretary of the Japanese Office of the Grand Austrian Exhibition at the age of 20. He visited Vienna, accompanying Count Sano, the Vice-President of the Japanese Office. In 1878, he went to France as a chancellor of the Foreign Department and as a secretary of the Japanese Office of the Grand Paris Exhibition, under the Vice-President Prince Matsukata. Since then, he was successively secretary of the Finance Department, secretary of the Genro-in (the Senate), a Private Secretary of the Minister of Finance, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Chief Secretary of the Privy Conncil, Chief of the Secretariat of the Department of Finance and a Councillor of the Court of Administrative Litigation. Subsequently, he was chosen a member of the House of Peers. He is now a member of the Privy Council.

In 1924, he was created baron in recognition of his many years' meritorious services to the state.

It is seven years since he was appointed President of the Japan Red Cross Society, but he has been connected with it ever since it was founded.

When the Hakuaisha, the predecessor of the society, was established in May, 1877, he wrote or translated for it papers and letters exchanged between it and Government offices and foreign countries. In January, 1883, he joined the society as a member and was selected its manager. In 1892, he was selected as a member of its Board of Councillors and in 1902, he was appointed its Manager. Then in February, 1917, he was promoted to be its Vice-President, after which he was made its President in 1920, which position he still holds.

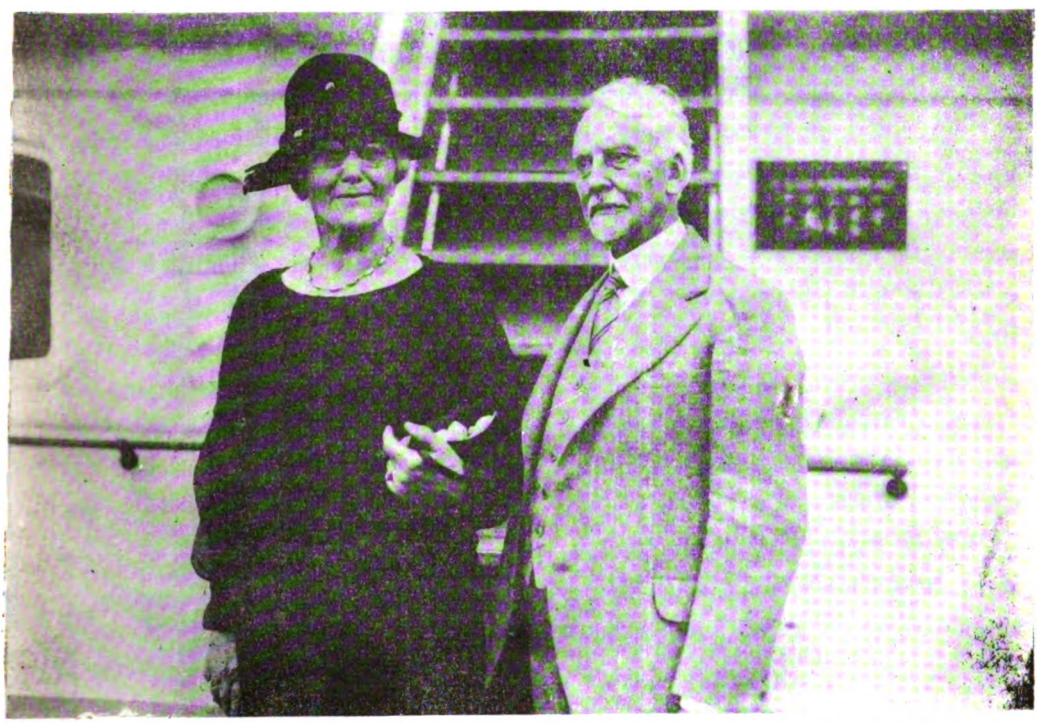
One reason for his unusually great interest in the work of the Japan Red Cross is that he was in intimate relations with its successive Presidents. Count Sano, its first President, was his superior in the Japan Office of the Grand Austrian Exhibition. It was at this time that

Digitized by Google

he came to know the Red Cross. Prince Matsukata, its second President, was his superior in the Japan Office of the Paris Grand Exhibition, Viscount Hanabusa, its third President, was always co-operated with by him in the work of development of the society since the former was chosen its Councillor in 1877, and both were selected members of its investigation Committee in 1886, when its Regulations were to be amended. Viscount Ishiguro, the fourth President, had closer relations with him, since he was in an important military position and took interest in the society ever since its foundation.

Baron Hirayama was thus like an advisor to these successive Presidents of the society, and every important project and work has been participated in by him. The great development of the society in the past owes much to his efforts.

He is a man of noble character and many tastes. He is a talented composer of Chinese poems and is a good calligraphist. He is much interested in women's education and is President of the Imperial Girls' Technical School, the Japan Girl's High School, aud the Seishu Girls' School, besides being the head of the Shizuoka Ikuyei-kai.



Dr. and Mrs. Sturge, American friends of Japan, who recently visited this country.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Hon. John Barton Payne:

A GREETING

It is with great pleasure that Japan welcomes the Hon. John Barton Payne, Chairman, Board of Governors and Executive Committee, Red Cross League and chairman of the American Red Cross Society, who visits this country to attend the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference.

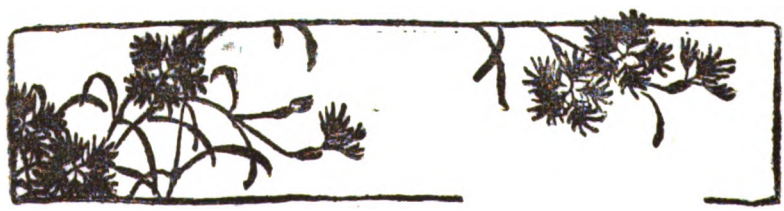
Judge Payne is one of the benefactors of the Japanese people. On the occasion of the disastrous earthquake-fire of 1923 all the relief work done by America, which is still fresh in our memory, was taken in hand by the American Red Cross Society, and Judge Payne took a very active part at the head of the work. He is a true friend of Japan. Colonel Bryan, his brother-in-law, was once American Ambassador to Japan.

Judge Payne is one of the foremost statesmen in the United States. During the Great War, he was Secretary of the Interior in President Wilson's Cabinet. He is one of the most influential figures in the Democratic Party. Judge Payne was one of the American delegates in the negotiations for recognizing Mexico in 1923.

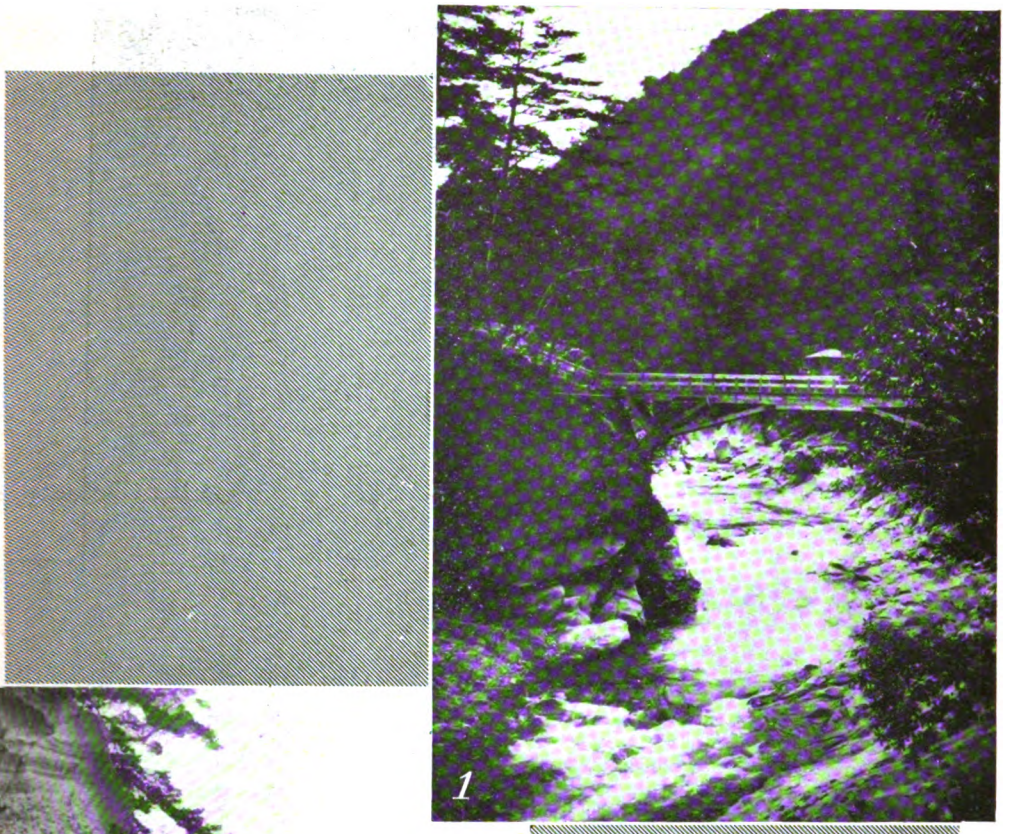
Judge Payne is a prominent figure in American legal circles. He is a member of the law firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn and Shaw, of Chicago. During the war period he was director-general of railroads. He is widely known as an able judge and lawyer.

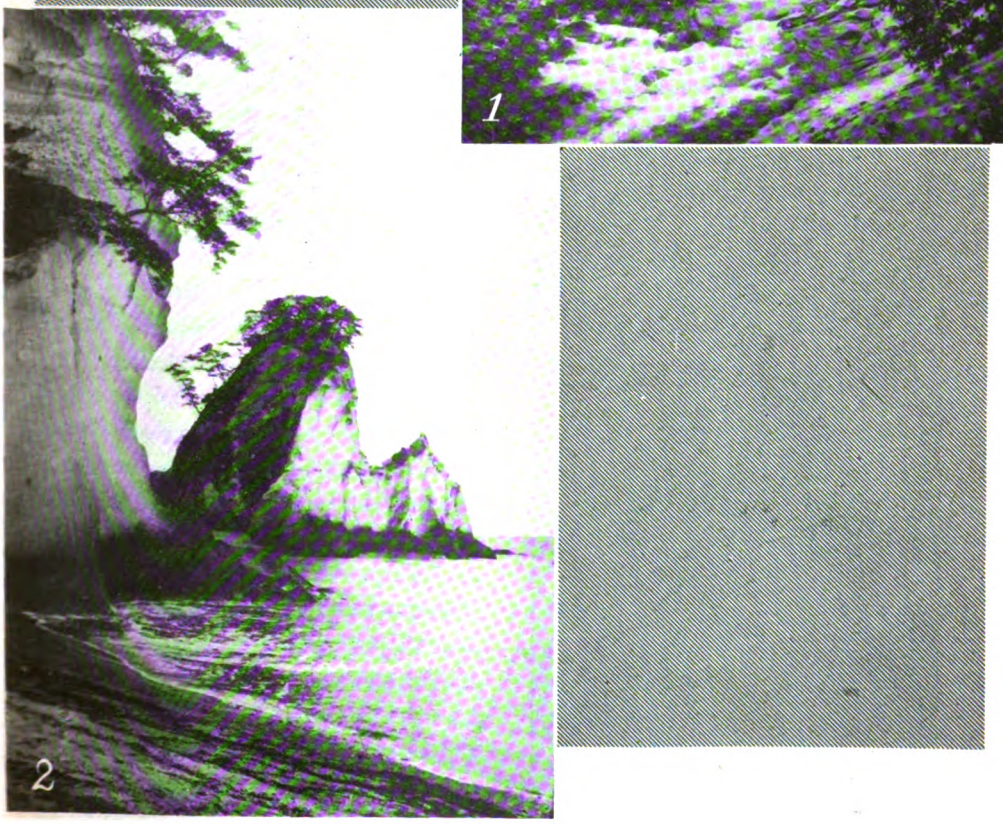
Judge Payne is an ideal Red Cross man. His unique personality is shown in that despite his being an influential member of the Democratic Party he is in perfect harmony with President Coolidge of the Republican Party—in America it being customary that the President of the Republic concurrently occupies the seat of the President of the Red Cross Society—in the capacity of Chairman of the American Red Cross.

The Japanese people now have the happy oppotunity of coming in close contact with such a man of international fame.



Digitized by Google



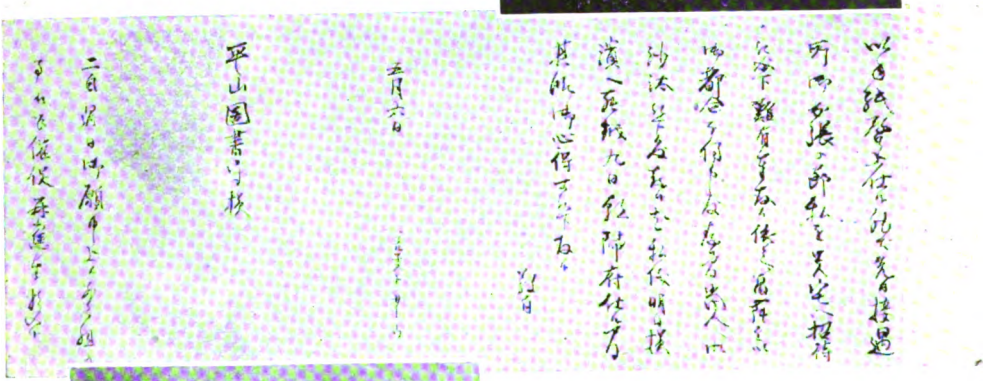


1. Maple Bridge, Shiobara.
2. Rock scenery at Furozan, Matsushima.

Digitized by Google

Sir Ernest Satow's Japanese Letter

The late Mr. Shosai Hirayama, father of Baron S. Hirayama, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, long occupied the important post of Zusho-no-Kami in the Shogunate Government. As that post dealt with foreign affairs, he took an active part in the Tokugawa Government's diplomatic affairs, consequently he left behind him not a few rare documents and letters in that connection. Baron Hirayama recently happened to discover among these old documents a Japanese letter written by Sir Ernest Satow, which is reproduced here.



When he wrote this letter he was Secretary of the British legation, when Sir Harry Parkes was Minister. Sir Ernest made himself famous by early learning the Japanese language very thoroughly. That he wrote a letter in Japanese so well is evidence of this. Everybody knows that Sir Ernest was long in Japan as British Minister. Reading this letter recalls how intimate he was with Baron Hirayama's father, and how often the British Minister must have called on his Japanese friend. The letter is one of the treasures of the Hirayama family.

Mr. Shosai Hirayama (Lower) Sir Ernest Satow (Upper)

Digitized by Google

Philanthropic Institutions in Old Japan

THE Japanese Imperial Family gives great attention to social improvement work from philanthropic motives. Especially H. M. the Empress's philanthropic idea of installing temporary consultation offices in various parts of the city of Tokyo at the end of every year and sending there the Court Physicians for attending poor patients in the slums has aroused great gratitude. It re-calls that in olden times the Empress Komyo established the Hiden-in and a charity hospital, to extend her benevolence to poor sick people.

Philanthropic institutions in Japan, it seems, have not existed in any successive system handed down from olden days. Although the national history relates that alms were often given to the poor in the ancient periods, they seem to have been merely temporary measures. With the introduction of Buddhism into Japan and its thriving throughout the country, philanthropic work developed.

In the reign of the Empress Suiko, when the Imperial Prince Shotoku erected the Shitenno Temple in Naniwa, the Seyaku-in, Ryoyo-in, Hiden-in and Keiden-in were installed in the premises of the Temple, in accordance with the teachings of the Buddhist Scriptures.

Of these four institutions, the Seyaku-in stored all kinds of medicines which were given in alms to whoever asked for them. The Ryoyo-in afforded shelter to sick paupers, male as well as female. The Hiden-in gave succour to old widowers and widows, the poor and rogues, and afforded them facilities for livelihood. The Keiden-in devoted itself to the moral culture of the general public, as a family temple for exterminating evil and encouraging good behaviour. Later Prince Shotoku established the two institutions, Hiden-in and Seyaku-in, in various localities so as to give protection to the poor.

In the reign of the Emperor Shomu, the Empress Komyo established many Hiden-in and Seyaku-in in various districts for the purpose of giving medicines in alms to poor patients, but the system was discontinued, from when is not known. In the 2nd year of Tencho during the reign of the Emperor Junna (825 A.D.) these philanthropical institutions were reëstablished, but later again left in ruins.

It was in the 3rd year of Showa (836 A.D.) during the reign of the Emperor Nimmei that Fuyutsugu Fujiwara restored the institutions and made them the Fujiwara Family's private undertaking for giving help and shelter to poor people belonging to his own clan.

However, later they became again official institutions, the personnel of which was appointed from among the Court officials. The Hiden-in this time was attached to the Seyaku-in, the Imperial Court's free dispensary, and was reserved as a home for accomodating orphans and unidentified sick persons. The Hiden-in was installed in the meantime as the Seyaku-in by the Empress Komyo in the 2nd year of Tempei (730 A.D.)

The Sushin-in and Emmei-in were established as the Fujiwara Family's private institutions. In the former were accomodated those belonging to the Fuji-

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

wara clan who owned no houses, while the latter, the Emmei-in, was for the purpose of giving shelter and affording care to sick persons belonging to the Fujiwara clan.

In this manner, most of the philanthropic undertakings in those days originated in benovolence from religious motives, much resembling the undertakings of churches and cathedrals in Europe and America, emanating from the principles of Christianity.

The difference lies in this: while settlement work in Europe and America from Christian motives has been handed down to the modern states in the West, in Japan, on the contrary, those undertakings in olden times were nothing but a mere temporary social policy of the Government, without leaving any traces after them.

The Taihorei or Great Charter was the regulation pertaining to settlement work in old days. According to what was prescribed by the Taihorei, relatives were regarded as responsible for rescuing poor people; unidentified persons suffering from sickness were to be handed over to the town or village authorities who held themselves responsible for giving succour to them; while, as to relief for famine and other calamities, they were to be notified to the Central Government by the County Head in the district where such a catastrophe occurred. The Rice Storing System, the chief object of which was to give alms to the poor in emergency, is worth mentioning.

The greater part of the relief work carried on during the Kamakura Era originated in a temporary policy of the government, no such a system having survived. Although there were many instances of both the Genji and Hojo Families having devoted themselves towards the promotion of popular welfare and giving alms to the poor and starving, such measures were nothing but politically philanthropic ones aiming at winning the hearts of the people.

Among others, it is significant that Tokimune Hojo installed free hospitals for the poor. While Tokimune held the reins of the government the Abbot Ninsho of the Gokurakuji Temple in Sagami Province was told of his plan of establishing free hospitals and approved of it and rendered efforts toward the achievement of the scheme.

After Tokimune's death the abbot succeeded to his work, devoting himself to taking care of poor sufferers at his own expense, and his work was on such a large scale that in about twenty years it is said that he accomodated over 57,000 patients in his private hospitals. Besides, he installed five buildings as baths residences of the weak and sick, and shelters for beggars. Indeed, such adequately equipped institutions were seldom found elsewhere in his day.

In the Yedo Period, the relief and settlement work undertaken by the Tokugawa Shogunate were no less than during the Hojo Era. There are many instances such as the erection of the Ekoin Temple in Yedo dedicated to the 100,000 victims of the great fire of the 3rd year of Meireki (1657 A.D.) and the appropriation of millions of yen for relieving the sufferers and giving alms to the poor people in the afflicted districts by levying taxes on the local feudal lords on the occasion of the disastrous earthquake in Suruga and

Digitized by Google

Totomi Provinces in the 4th year of Hoei (1707 A.D.). Those steps were opportune policy on the part of the Tokugawa Government, there being found no trace of any systematic institution for philanthropically relieving the poor. The only remarkable fact was the establishment of a sanitarium as a means of attending to the sick.

The sanitarium was established in the compound of the Koishikawa Medical Plants Garden (now the Tokyo Imperial University Botanical Garden) in Yedo in the 7th year of Kyoho (1722 A.D.) The institution was for giving medical help to the poor. The motive of this sanitarium is to be traced to a suggestion made by a town doctor to the reigning Shogun of Yedo.

In those days there lived Shosen Ogawa, a town physician, in front of the Denzuin Temple at Koishikawa, Yedo. He presented an appeal consisting of 19 articles to the Eighth Shogun, Yoshimune Tokugawa, in regard to social policy. One of the articles was a suggestion of establishing a Seiyaku-in or free dispensary for poor people suffering from illness but lacking means to get medicine.

The Shogun, Yoshimune, approved of the idea, and at length decided on installing a building in the premises of the Koishikawa Medical Plants Garden, which was temporarily named "Yojoen" or Sanitarium. Shosen Ogawa was charged with the supervision of the building work.

It was on December 3 in the 7th year of Kyoho (1722 A.D.) that the construction was completed and patients were accomodated there for the first time. The institution was entirely under the management of the City Magistrate, who received applications of patients. Unless given a permit to enter the wards by the Magistrate, no patient was admitted.

Once taken in, patients were attended with every medical care, and, should they die, they were surrendered to their families or relations, while paupers' corpses were buried in the grave-yard of the Ekoin Temple. Food and clothing were all given as alms by the Government, but it was permitted that some food and clothes be supplied by the family through the hands of the competent officials.

Later, however, in view of the fewness of intending patients as a result of finding it troublesome to apply to the Magistrate's Office for a permit, the proceedings for entering the sanitarium were simplified in the following year, a direct application to the insititution being allowed.

Thereupon the number of patients gradually increased, and later increased to such an extent that the sick-rooms were enlarged so as to be able to accomodate one hundred patients instead of only forty persons. In the 14th year of Kyoho (1729 A.D.) extension work was done so as to take in a hundred fifty patients, but in 1733 the regulation was revised to the effect that the number of the patients was limited to one hundred and seventeen.

Although there was a slight revision of the provisions of the institution twice: in the Kansei and Tempo Eras, no fundamental alteration was made, being carried on in accordance with the Kyoho regulations. In September in the 1st year of Keio (1865) the sanitarium was relieved of the control of the Magistrate's Office,

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

coming under the charge of Anyoin Taki and Anshuku Taki, both physicians in the Institution. In the earlier part of Meiji it was abolished, owing to the downfall of Tokugawa Shogunate.

Of all the philanthropic work undertaken by the various local clan lords, the most remarkable was the establishment of the Hinin-goya or pariahs' slums by the lord of the Kaga Clan. In the 9th year of Kambun (1669 A. D.) famine devastated many provinces throughout Japan, and a considerable number of poor within the fief of Maeda, feudal lord of Kaga, were deprived of their livelihood.

Greatly sympathizing, Koki Maeda, then the Lord of Kaga, threw open his public warehouse, established a large temporary alms depot and gave food and other supplies to the sufferers. In the following year he took up an area of some sixty square *cho* to the south of Kanazawa Castle, a place named Kasamai, where he had forty-five buildings constructed so as to accomodate over 1,700 poor sufferers.

These slums were called Hinin-goya or pariahs' slums, another name being *Okoya*. Later on whenever any paupers were found they were taken in and given shelter in these slum-houses. The work was so fruitful that it was said that soon after carrying out this policy not a single beggar was found wandering about within Maeda's fief.

The pariahs who were thus accomodated in these slums were supplied with food and clothing. Men and women were placed in separate rooms and given suitable work to do. Not only the feudal lord took care to make them support an independent life by means of saving money, but those who had no promise of earning their living and consequently would leave the homes were given money, food and clothes, and released on their request.

This system of affording facilities to the poor was strictly observed by Koki's descendants successively until it was abolished in the 4th year of Meiji (1871) when the abolition of clans and the creation of prefectures were carried out.

For a period of 202 years the system of affording homes to the poor was in practical existence without a break, and the wretched people who escaped hunger and thirst were innumerable, thanks to the benevolent policy of the lord of Kaga.

Besides the above there seem to have been many worthy instances of philanthropic undertakings. However, it cannot be denied that most of such works in olden times were temporary opportune measures or locally limited institutions and that any nation-wide system of relieving the poor was hardly to be found. In view of the condition of the country which was still very primitive in means of transportation and communication, this seems to have been unavoidable.

It is the gift of the enlightened eras of Meiji and Taisho that in present day Japan philanthropic work is so well developed.

Digitized by Google

Sir Ernest Satow

By S. Watanabe

SIR Ernest Satow, a benefactor of the Japanese scientific and diplomatic world, was in Japan as a diplomat for about twenty-eight years from the Bunkyu era, towards the end of the Tokugawa Government, to the beginning of the Meiji era, for some years after the re-establishment of the Imperial regime. He studied and introduced to the world Japanese politics, society and science of which he was the best foreign student among his contemporaries.

The motive for his strong desire to study Japan was his reading of L. Oliphant's "Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan in 1857-59", published in London in 1859. Then he read Perry's narrative of his travels to Japan and it aroused the more his interest in the country.

Just at that time, he noticed an advertisement of the London University, in which he was studying for three student-interpretors for service in China and Japan. He thought it a good chance for the realization of his desire to study Japan, and applied for it. Fortunately, he passed the examination at the top. He chose Japan as his place of study and left England in November, 1861, when he was only 18 years old.

At first, he visited China with a few friends and stayed in Peking, where he studied the Chinese and Manchurian languages, which knowledge he considered absolutely necessary in studying Japan.

In a few months, he left China for Japan. He arrived at Yokohama and first set his foot on the then mysterious land in August in the 2nd year of Bunkyu (September, 1863). It was then only three years since Yokohama was opened, and there were a good many foreigners of bad character from all directions. Some of them behaved quite unrestrainedly towards the Japanese.

The British Legation was then at the Tosen-ji (a Buddhist temple), Takanawa, Yedo (Tokyo). It was a very short time since it was established. The Minister was Col. Neale, the second Minister, and the Japanese interpreter was Alexander Siebold, a German, who was a son of the famous Philip Franz von Siebold, and came to Japan with his father. In the Meiji era, after the fall of the Tokugawa Government, he left the British Legation and served in the Japanese Legation in Berlin.

When Satow arrived, it was toward the end of the Tokugawa regime, when the country was in great political disturbance. The members of the British Legation took refuge in Yokohama, being afraid of being attacked by ronin. He stayed in Yokohama, too.

One day, he went to Kanagawa near Yokohama and saw Rev. S. R. Brown of America and Dr. J. C. Hepburn. The former had written a book of conversation and the latter was writing a Japanese-English dictionary.

There were then very few guides to the study of Japanese, except those written by Rodriguez, Medhurst, Curtius, Hoffman, Liggins and Rosny. Even

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

these books were either too old or were carelessly edited. Moreover, it was almost imposseible to get any of them.

Satow arrived at the meaning of some Japanese letters by Medhurst's Chinese-English Dictionary, as he had studied Chinese characters a little. He found no teacher of the Japanese language and studied it by himself under great difficulties, while he was much pressed with his official work. Then he and a friend in the legation, R. Robertson, studied elementary Japanese under Brown for about a year. He was also taught by K. Takaoka, who was formerly a physician. At the same time, he studied Japanese penmanship of the *oie* school at first and then of the *kara* style. He worked so hard that in a little over one year after arrival in Japan, he could translate letters from Ministers of the Tokugawa Government.

Some Japanese tried to take exorbitant profits by sharp practices from foreigners, taking advantage of the latter being ignorant of the local language and customs. Satow, when not yet proficient in the Japanese language, sometimes took a stout attitude towards such Japanese in order not to be taken in by them.

Communications were very defective and were much impeded then. Moreover, the foreigners were guarded by *samurai*, sent by the Government and always with them. There were restrictions on articles to be sold to them, and it was strictly prohibited to sell to them maps and the *Bukan*, (Directory of Military Families).

The Prussian Minister Max von Brandt visited a book-store, which dealt chiefly with foreigners, and sought to buy a copy of the *Bukan*. The store pretended to have none on hand, but Brandt, who had expected that, could not be deceived and showed the intention to wait until he could get the book, sending his attendant to his legation to bring lunch. His Japanese guard was astonished and reported the matter to his superintendent, who instructed him to allow the book store to sell the book for that time only. Satow did not take such extreme measures in buying forbidden things but procured them through his language tutor.

When Kagoshima and Shimonoseki were bombarded by foreign warships in complications between certain clans and some foreign countries in 1863 and 1864, Satow served as an interpreter in peace making. At this time he become acquainted with some men of real worth in the Kagoshima clan and often met Shunsuke Ito (Prince Ito) and Bunta Shido (Marquis Inouye) of the Choshu clan, with whom he tacitly agreed to co-operation between these two clans and England in future. This concert was strengthened by the arrival of Sir Harry Parkes as the British Minister.

Satow's capabilities promoted him from position to position. Towards the end of the 3rd year of Keio (1867), as assistant Japanese Secretary he travelled in Nagasaki, Kagoshima and Hyogo for inspection on a British ship, at the order of his Minister. He was accompanied by Tomizo Noguchi, a boy, and a servant, the former of whom was from the Aizu clan and had studied English under him for two years.

On this trip Satow met chief retainers of the Kagoshima clan and renewed their friendship. He was much pleased to see remarkable progress in the use of modern

Digitized by Google

equipment by the clan, while he was awakened to the fact that the Tokugawa Government was growing powerless and was declining in name as well as in fact.

He went from Kagoshima to Uwajima, where he was welcomed by the lord and his family, with whom he dined in the castle and on the ship. Muneshiro Date, the retiring lord of the clan, talked unreservedly with him as to the present political and diplomatic situation and doubtful relations between the Tokugawa Government and France. During this journey, Satow could cultivate his friendship more with the Japanese.

Then, he visited Hyogo, where he met Tatewaki Komatsu, Kichinosuke Saigo and Saisuke Godai, leading retainers of the Satsuma clan, with whom he discussed the question of opening Hyogo, the trouble between the Choshu clan and the Tokugawa Government and the relations between the shogun, Keiki Tokugawa, and Napoleon the Third of France. He was rather disappointed at the reticence of Saigo, as he looked upon him as not very intelligent although he admitted him to be an affable man.

About this time, Satow wrote an article on the English policy to be taken towards Japan and published it in the *Japan Times* of Yokohama. It was translated into Japanese and was read and commented on often by learned Japanese.

One month after his return to Yedo, Satow again visited Osaka through Hyogo on busidess connected with the opening of the latter. This time, he was accompanied by Mitford, the Second Secretary. They were most hospitably received and treated there by the Government officials, contrary to the previous attitude, which was changed with their Government facing ruin.

Satow saw Tatewaki Komatsu, Kosuke Yoshii and Koan Matsuki (later Count Munenori Terashima), prominent retainers of the Satsuma clan, and Bunta Inouye (Marquis Inouye), who was in concealment in the Satsuma mansion. They discussed current topics with him, as a result of which the anti Government party joined hands more strongly than before with England. Satow admired especially Komatsu as an open-hearted man, frank and open even to foreigners.

While in Osaka, Satow saw Heima Kajiwara and four other chief retainers of the Aizu clan, through the introduction of T. Noguchi. He formed a friendship with them. The Aizu clan was a political enemy of the Choshu and Satsuma clans, and each was set against another. Satow was intimte with Satsuma men. Still he behaved so friendly towards the Aizu men, which showed him to be a true diplomat.

He came back to Yedo and soon visited Osaka again, accompanying the Minister Sir Harry Parkes, who, with other foreign ministers were invited there by the shogun Keiki Tokugawa. Parkes and Satow styed in Osaka for about 30 days, after which he separated from Parkes and travelled by land to Yedo, with his intimate friends W. Willis and C. Wirgman, members of the Brtish Legation.

On the returrnjour, Satow could observe in detail the conditions prevailing on the Tokaido.

A few months after Satow came back to Yedo Sir Harry Parkes travelled along the coast of the Sea of Japan to select a port to be opened there. Satow and

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Mitford accompanied him. The party journeyed through Hakodate, Niigata and Sado Provinces. Satow parted from the Minister at Nanao, Noto province and travelled by land. He visited on the way Kaga and Echizen Provinces, where he was welcomed by their clans men.

He rejoined the Minister at Osaka and was received again by the shogun. He saw Takamori Saigo with whom he discussed the French relations with the Tokugawa Government and other current topics. The Minister and his suite visited the Province of Tokushima in acceptance of the invitation of the Lord Hachisuka, and then they went to the Province of Tosa, where they met Shojiro Goto and Kenjiro Hirayama, *waka doshiyori* of the Tokugawa Government, who happened to be there.

Goto discoursed on politics unreservedly with Satow, whom he told that Japan must establish a constitution and a parliament as in England. Saigo was of the same opinion. Parkes spoke of Goto as the most accomplished of the persons he saw on the journey, but Satow considered Saigo as better than Goto.

Parkes soon left Tosa, but Satow stayed there. He visited the castle and met Yamanouchi Yodo, the former lord. Goto sat with them and discussed politics. He questioned about the constitution, the authority of parliament and elections.

A few days afterwards, Satow visited Nagasaki concerning the killing of two English mariners by a retainer of the Chikuzen clan. There he met for the first time Kogoro Katsura (later Koin Kido) of the Choshu clan. Shunsuke Ito (Prince Ito), whom he already knew, was in Nagasaki, too. He made many acquintances among the retainers of southern and western clans.

He heard of Hikozo Bangu (Hikozo Hamada) staying in Nagasaki and called on him. Hikozo had once been shipwreked in America and had stayed there for a time, when he was known as Joseph Hiko. He had written in Japan a booklet on newspapers.

In Yedo, Satow resided at Takanawa. He led a purely Japanese life. His household affairs were managed by T. Noguchi. He employed a few men and women. He was thus able to be conversant with the language, manners, habits and thought of the Japanese to his great satisfaction.

He interpreted and translated official papers and was very busy. As he acquired proficiency in Japanese, he found some translations of English into Japanese and vice versa in the existing dictionaries to be wrong and corrected them.

When the Tokugawa Shogun returned the reins of government to the Emperor towards the end of the 3rd year of Keio (1867) and the political situation was undergoing a complete change, Satow, accompanied by Mitford, hurriedly visited Osaka by a British warship. He inquired into the circumstances of ex-Government officials and retainers of the Satsuma clan. He discussed the opening of Hyogo. S. Goto again questioned him about the parliamentary system and asked Satow to serve his lord as an advisor. But Satow declined, saying that as he was in the service of his home Government, he could not take employment in a foreign country and that if an Englishmen was desired as an advisor, Goto might approach his Minister about it.

Digitized by Google

In the meantime, all the foreign ministers had assembled in Osaka and saw the ex-shogun. Satow was extremely busy, visiting and being visited by officials of the Tokugawa Government in diplomatic service and by retainers of southern and western clans.

Hostilities were at last opened between the easterns and westerns, and as the former were defeated, the foundation of the new Government was laid in the 1st year of Meiji (1868).

Satow and Wills visited Kyoto and moved for the opening of Hyogo. No foreigners had visited the Imperial palace for the past fifteen years, since the abrogation of the anti-foreign plicy.

Then there were conflicts between soldiers of the eastern and western troops, and foreigners, and the British Minister was attacked on his way to the palace, to which he was going for the first time, as all other foreign ministers were.

Satow, who accompanied the minister, was much troubled at the accident, as Parkes was easily stirred up.

At the same time, the new Government did its best not to offend the susceptibilities of the foreigners. This official attitude appeased the indignation of the foreign diplomatic corps and they at last came to entertain good will towards the new Government, except the French Minister Leon Roches, who supported the feudalist party. England more approached the new Government and Parkes gained in Power.

Satow often met the chief Satsuma, Choshu and Toshu men, who had assumed the reins of government. He came back to Yedo in a few months. In Yedo, he saw often Awa Katsu, who was liquidating the shogunate's affairs after its fall, and learned from him the true political situation in eastern Japan, which gave him more acccurate information as to the existing condition of the country.

Soon after the establishment of the Imperial Government, Roman Catholics were oppressed in Nagasaki, and the new Government declared in its notification to the whole country the prohibition of the perverse religion of Christianity. The French and British Ministers protested against it, and Satow blamed the authorities concerned for calling Christianity a perverse religion. In consequence, the word "perverse". was struck out of the Government notification.

Parkes had long held his office. He surpassed other ministers in ability and crrried more and more weight in diplomatic affairs. He was very eager in promoting the interests of his country and was often criticised as rather too arrogant in his attitude towards the Japanese Government. He had renown in the country.

In 1883, he was transferred to China after being 18 years in Japan.

Satow went back home on a leave of absence in 1869 and same back to Japan in several months.

He took Noguchi, his servitor, with him to England. This man was much trusted by him and had accompanied him every time he travelled in Japan. In England, Satow sent him to school. He remained there a few years, and when he came back, he entered Government service, but he died soon afterwards. Satow admired him and profoundly regretted his premature death.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Every time he had time to spare, Satow diligently studied things Japanese. In 1878, he visited Oshima.

Two years after Parkes left Japan, in 1885, Satow was appointed to Siam as Consul-General. But he came to Japan again in1895 as the British Minister to the country. He was created a knight in recognition of his many years' disinguished diplomatic services. He was five years in Tokyo, and in 1900, he was transferred to Peking and then to Morocco, where he stayed a few years, after which, he resigned and returned to England.

Satow was about thirty years in Japan, during which he acquired an uncommon knowledge of Japanese manners, habits and other things, which no other foreigners could hope to know. In the beginning of the Meiji era, he once called himself by the Japanese name of Ainosuke Sato. He liked to visit places not yet known by foreigners. He followed the local usages as much as possible and took uncomfortable palanquins. He encountered dangers, but fortunately escaped.

Besides those prominent loyalists already mentioned in this article, he was early acquinted with Umetaro Saiya (Ryuma Sakamoto), Ichizo Okubo (Prince Okubo), Kozo Nakai (Hiroshi Nakai), Yonosuke Mutsu (Count Mutsu), Hachitaro Kuma (Marquis Okuma), Kinsuke Endo, Masaharu Ijichi and Prince Iwakura.

He sometimes drank late into the night in restaurants with his most intimate Jaaanese friends. This gave him occassion to know in detail even trifles that occurred in the streets. One day, he dined together at the Daikoku-ya, a famous eel-restaurant, Tokyo, with Shunzo Yanagawa, noted professor in the Kaiseisho, and the restaurant people, who had never had a foreign guest before that, were astonished by his manner of chatting nearly quite as well as a Japanese.

He was mild and true to his friends. When he celebrated the birthday of the Queen of England on May 24, 1897, when he was in Tokyo as the British Minister, he invited to the celebration not only Government officials and nobles but his private friends.

As he became proficient in Japanese, he read Japanese novels, wrote Japanese characters and understood their cursive style, hitherto unexampled among the foreigners in Japan. He wrote many works on Japan. All his studies of language, history, geography, shintoism, and printing of Japan were accurate, and his writings are all useful and interesting. They were published in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, which was established by him and other foreigners interested in Japan. This publication was first brought out in 1874.

He made reseaches extensively in historial materials abroad and discovered historical facts and stories concerning the diplomacy of old Japan, which had not been known to the Japanese. "The Jesuit Mission Press in Japan, 1591-1610," published by him in 1888, is a book of very valuable historical materials. In his journey through Europe in the same year, he visited the library of the Museo Borgiano, Rome, and discovered among old records in it hand-written papers of Ambassador Otomo to Rome in the Tensho era and three copied dictionaries of the Japanese language, edited

Digitized by Google

in the sixteenth century. He translated the *Genji Yumemonogatari* and the *Kinsei-Shiryaku*. The former was published under the title of "Japan 1853-1864" and the latter of "A History of Japan." The number of copies published was very small, and later is became very hard to get them. The writer republished the books some years ago, somewhat revised and footnoted, with the approval of the author.

He collected a great many books on Japan, published in Japan and abroad. The collection contained quite rare books, of which twelve copies of a Christian edition and six volumes of extracts from the *Taihei-ki*, with insertions of Portuguese writings, were most valuable. The former was sent later to the British Museum and the latter was given to one in Tokyo, where it is said to have been burnt at the time of the great earthquake.

During his stay in Japan, he recorded his career, and these records of six years from the end of 1926 to the beginning of 1869 were edited into a book entitled "A Diplomat in Japan," which was published in 1921. It gives a very exact and accurate description of Japanese politics and society, which is very interesting to read. Its contents are worthy of supplementing the deficiency of the Japanese records.

Since retiring from public life, he has been living in seclusion in Devonshire, England. When this article was written (1924), he was said to be 81 years old, and yet to be hale and hearty.

Sir Ernest Satow, who spent half his life in Japan, is inseparably connected with this country, and his name as well as his meritorious deeds rendered to the country can never be forgotten by the Japanese.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The Restoration of Yokohama

THE great earthquake and fire which devastated the Kwanto District of Japan on September 1, 1923 was the greatest disaster ever experienced by the Japanese people. Especially in the city of Yokohama, the loss was heavy, as it is situated near the centre of the catastrophe.

The harbour equipment on which about 14,000,000 yen had been spent since 1889, and almost all the buildings of the city were destroyed. Dismal sights in the wake of the disaster are visible still.

However, thanks to the efforts of the citizens and profound sympathy shown by other Japanese and foreign residents, the prosperity of the city has been recovered and the harbour reconstructed so that Yokohama has made its reappearance.

The first work of of restoration was the reconstruction of the pier, and the landing-stage which were demolished and the breakwater which was submerged. In October, 1923, the reconstruction work was set about, and from the first to the thirteenth landing-stages were repaired, while the two jetties were widened, the area of the ground being wider than before the earthquake and the water being made deeper. The restoration of the great landing-stage was commenced on November 1, 1924, and was hurried up, thus the reconstruction of the levee at the land-end of the quay was completed at the end of March in the following year, the levee of the breakwater being finished at the end of July of the same year, that of Zo-ga-Hana at the end of October, the eastern breakwater in March, 1924, and that on the north in May, 1924. The work has been found superior to that prior to the earthquake.

As for the equipment on land of the harbour, the principal warehouse, sheds, cranes and railway lines which are now under construction will be completed by the end of 1926, the readjustment of sections of the site having made rapid progress.

The streets consist of twelve lines in all, costing 22,377,000 yen for repairing. About eighty percent of the whole distance has been surveyed and preparation for setting about the work is done. It has been decided that the main stream of the River Ooka and the River Katabira are to be improved for the purpose of developing Yokohama as a larger trading port. Thus a levee for the whole distance of about 9,090 metres is to be erected and about 1,090 metres have already been completed, the total expense being 5,612,000 yen and a distance of 549 metres being now under construction.

Bridges numbering thirty-seven are to be constructed at the cost 3,004,000 yen, almost all of them being nearly completed.

Yamashita Park, about 22,000 *tsubo*, Nogeyama Park, about 24,000 *tsubo*, and Kanagawa Park, about 4,000 *tsubo*, will be newly constructed at the cost of 1,959,000 yen, and they will soon be open to the public.

The new building of the Yokohama Raw Silk Conditioning Office will be erected by the Central Government, its cost being 3,200,000 yen. The building is nearing completion now. The Silk

Digitized by Google

Industry Laboratory will be built at the cost of 900,000 yen, besides the buildings of the District Court, the Revenue Office, the Monopoly Office, the Post Office, the Yokohama Higher Technological School, all of which are now under plan and are expected to be completed by the 20th year of Taisho (1931.)

With regard to the various construction works to be carried out in the city of Yokohama by the Prefectural Government of Kanagawa, the total amount of the budget is more than 8,022,000 yen, to be spent for the new buildings of the Prefectural Office, the Police Station and the restoration work on various prefectural colleges and schools as well as many industrial and hygienic under-takings. One or two of these buildings have already been completed, and one half of all are today under plan while the other half have just been set about.

Other restoration works are being executed by the Municipality, the total area of the land, the sections of which are to be readjusted, being 535,466 *tsubo* and the whole cost being 4,179,000 yen.

As to the restoration of roads, for those within the boundary of the city covering an area of 483,000 *tsubo* and for repairing twenty-five places of a total area of 2,290 *tsubo*, where the soil was demolished, over 1,913,000 yen is required. Already roads covering a distance of 1,017 *ken* and gutters for a distance of 4,004 *ken* have been completed, while an area of 106 *tsubo* has been completely repaired and recovered from landslide and demolition, the rest being now under construction. Then 4,546,000 yen is to be spent for the reconstruction of ten lines of streets, the total distance of which is 12,814 metres, and the width of which is from 16 metres to 22 metres. Of these lines the work on one line has already been set about, that on the other lines to be commenced on the completion of the planning.

Eleven bridges will be newly built, fifty will be re-erected, and twenty will be repaired, the total number of bridges being eighty-one. The cost will be more than 1,551,000 yen. One of the bridges to be re-erected has already been completed, the rest being under reconstruction plan.

The restoration work on the already existing Yokohama Park, about 20,000 *tsubo*, and Kamonyama Park, 4,278 *tsubo*, is to be executed at the cost of 1,166,-000 yen, the former having already gone through general planning, the work of filling earth on a space of more than 3,800 *tsubo*, within the park, a preparation work, having already been finished, and the filling work on the remaining part is being continued.

As to Kamonyama Park, the adjoining area of 2,012 *tsubo* has been purchased by the Municipality, and the gardening work for the total area of over 6,290 *tsubo* has gone through planning and part of the work has been set about.

More than 11,572,000 yen is required for the levee and other repair work on the rivers crossing the city, and the central part of all these rivers is now being dredged so as to facilitate the passage of small steamboats, etc.

The water-works' restoration was commenced immediately after the earthquake, and they were able to supply water to the city on September 11, the month of the calamity, and soon the

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

supply of water to the whole city was realized by completing the work of laying water-pipes.

Over 4,162,000 yen is required for sewerage works, about thirty percent of which has been completed.

The Yokohama Municipality is going to rebuild the Juzen Hospital, the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Isolation Hospital, the Tuberculosis sanitarium, the Municipal Garbage Incinerator the Funeral Service Hall, and the Municipal Crematorium. The Isolation Hospital has been erected, while a site covering 4,500 *tsubo* was selected for the building of the Juzen Hospital, the main construction of which was commenced in August, 1925, and a building area of 1,200 *tsubo* is expected to be completed at the end of October this year. Thirty-five public lavatories are to be erected in the city in ferro-concrete. The building of the Funeral Service Hall has been set about, about sixty percent having been done. In the Municipal Crematorium, the equipment of a crude-oil furnace is under contemplation.

In view of the comparatively narrow area for sites of schools before the earthquake, the municipal authorities have decided on erecting twenty-nine elementary schools on the twenty-four class system and two elementary schools on the thirty-two class system by alotting 2,500 *tsubo* and up on an average per school, thus increasing about 78,000 *tsubo* for elementary school sites, and 15,240,000 yen is to be appropriated for the building work of these schools. Some of them have been completed, the restoration of all the schools being close at hand. On completion, the municipal authorities, it is said, will be able to abolish the existing two-shift elementary school system. The construction of the Yokohama Commercial School is nearly completed.

The new building of the Municipal Library on an extensive scale as well as that of the Hall in Memory of the Earthquake Catastrophe will soon be finished.

Still there are many other social institutions to be erected by the Municipality. The reconstruction of the Municipal Relief Home has been completed, labour exchange work has been re-started, the greater part of the residences under municipal management have been repaired, while new houses under municipal management have been erected in several quarters. Two municipal lodging-houses, one child welfare bureau, day nurseries, pawn-shops under municipal management and industrial training work have been completed, more adequately than before the earthquake.

The Yokohama Municipality is contemplating to build four charity homes, six pawn-shops under direct municipal management, one technical training institute and one charnel-hall with a donation from the Home Department of 1,550,000 yen, and is also intending to establish a lunatic asylum with a donation from the Hyogo Prefecture of 220,000 yen. All of these institutions will soon be commenced.

A new line of 4.4 miles will be added to the municipal tramway line which was 12.6 miles long before the earthquake, while another new line convering 14.6 miles will be restored, together with other subsidiary equipment. All these extendsion and restoration works are planned.

Digitized by Google

Part of the new lines has been completed and the greater part of the tramway lines within the city are open to traffic, even if the construction of the new lines is not yet set about, as it is to make progress hand in hand with the construction of roads to be carried out simultaneously by the central government and municipal authorities.

In gas undertakings, efforts are being made to restore equipment for producing and supplying 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas per day, two gas-producing furnaces with a capacity of 150,000 cubic feet of gas per day, an accessory engine-room and gas-refining equipment having been completed, while an establishment for making by-products is now under

The total number of households in the city of Yokohama was 90,347 the total population 405,387 of which 213,869 were men and 191,518 were women, according to the 1925 national census taken on October 1, 1925 (the 14th year of Taisho). This, when compared with the first national census taken on October 1, the 9th year of Taisho (1920), shows only a decrease of 643 households and 16,038 persons in population. In contrast with the 1923 census taken immediately after the earthquake on October 1, 1923, the latest census shows an increase of 24,616 in the number of households and 95,927 in population.

The foreign residents decreased to 376 soon after the calamity, as compared with 6,200 prior to it but, according to the 1925 national census taken on October 1, they numbered 3,662 that is, about ten times as many as soon after the catastrophe. This proves what a considerable number of foreign residents are returning to the city.

As regards trade conditions, the following table shows:—

	1922 Yen	1923 Yen	1924 Yen	1925 Yen
Exports: . .	895,463,000	668,611,000	672,284,000	900,728,000
Imports: . .	652,154,000	515,280,000	635,849,000	620,293,000
Total: . .	1,547,617,000	1,183,891,000	1,308,133,000	1,521,021,000
Excess of Imports: . .	243,309,000	153,331,000	36,435,000	280,435,000

As shown by the above statistics, trade is gradualy getting normal, or even increased in the 14th year Taisho (1925). Of the foregoing figures, the total amount of export of raw silk, one of the staple products of Japan, has now reached the highest figure, which is not merely a satisfying phenomenon for the city of Yokohama but a pride of the raw silk business of the country as a whole.

The export of general silk goods, cotton crêpe, hemp braid and others, which was considerably depressed for some time as a result of the earthquake has of late recovered to a great extent, while the export of several goods such as flour and refined sugar has recently been greatly increased.

Facilities of telephone and telegraph have realized no retrogression in comparison with those days prior to the earth-

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

quake. The tramway lines are extended, while the number of passenger automobiles as well as trucks has made a great increase, so that now there are over 3,-000 cars in the city.

The imposing buildings of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Jugo-Ginko Building, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and others, which were erected after the catastrophe, add to the beauty of the city.

Hotels on the Western and Japanese systems have increased, especialy as a hotel under the direct management of the municipality with an aggregate area of 2,061 *tsubo*, a magnificent four-storeyed building, is to be erected in Yamashita-cho of ferro-concrete. When it is completed it will afford great facilities to foreign tourists and Japanese travellers as well.

The readjustment of finance, the reception and distribution of all kinds of produce, the outward appearance of the streets with re-constructed shops and houses, the traffic on the streets, all these and other things add to the flourishing condition of the city.

If it goes on in this way there will be displayed a marvellous renovation by 1928, the 17th year of Taisho, the year when the restoration work of the city is to be fully completed, and Yokohama will thereafter present herself as a model city of civilization.

Digitized by Google

The Kimono: Modern Attire of Japanese Women

IN ancient Japan women used to wear hakama (pleated skirt) with their upper garment, as Chinese and Korean women do today. However, since the Heian period they have in general dispensed with the hakama, except the nobility and court ladies, and it has become the fashion to wear the kimono of today. Now-a-days the Japanese women wear, when in full dress, an under-skirt, juban, or over-skirt, two or three outer garments over them, and a haori, a kind of coat, on the upper part.

In ceremonial dress, haori is not worn. The kimono, with a skirt pattern (susomoyo) and the family crest, with a white neckband being worn, with the obi (wide sash), exposed.

Foreign dress is much in vogue now. Especially the greater part of the children of both sexes wear it. But foreign dress, exposing the lower limbs more or less, becomes Japanese women in few cases, because her torso is rather long compared with her legs. It is generally considered that the elegance of a Japanese woman is gained by wearing the kimono.

When well dressed Japanese women wear in most cases kinsha, a kind of silk crêpe, or chirimen, another silk crêpe, rather thin and with fine crinkles, while their every-day dress is of coarser silk cloth or muslin.

The woman's kimono displays its beauty in harmony with the obi (wide sash) in pattern as well as color, so she takes much care in selecting them. The nearer one approaches a Japanese woman in kimono, the better are displayed its brilliancy, color harmony, quality and design, even if not so conspicuous in a group because its colors are apt to be complex. The kimono is much appreciated in a comparatively small Japanese room (zashiki) while a foreign gown is seen to better advantage in a larger room or hall.

The patterns of the Japanese woman's garment are generally adapted from the beauties of nature, for the most part flowers and plants. Flowers are adopted in accordance with the seasons' changes. Cherry blossoms, plum blossoms, peach blossoms, roses, and others are used in spring: wisteria, azalea and morning-glory for summer wear: maple leaves, chrysanthemums, and the seven grasses of autumn (nana-kusa) in autumn: and the daffodil and the sasanqua (tea tree) in winter. In the meanwhile designs of such birds as nightingales, sparrows, robins, etc., and insects such as butterflies, bees and grasshoppers are used for their harmony with these flowers and plants. Animals are not favored, generally speaking, for kimono designs, as they are not thought suitable to femininity.

The neck-band of the juban is one of the most essential parts of the attire, as it should contrast well with the kimono, at the neck of which it is seen. The Japanese woman's neck-band is to her what a necktie is to a man. As he perhaps keeps many and wears a different one every day, so does the woman of fashion change her juban neck-band daily. This

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The head dress (marumage) of a married lady of Japan.

neck-band (han-eri) can easily be taken off, as it is only temporarily sewn to the juban. The color of the han-eri varies with the season. Cherry blossoms are printed for spring use on pink ground, and willow leaves are printed on light green ground for summer. For more elaborate designs the neck-band is in most cases embroidered.

The obi plays an even more important part than the neck-band as an adjunct of the kimono. It is worn rather above the hips and lends elegance to the costume in general. The following obi are most popular today:

Light purple in the greater part, the right middle being antique green with lozenge shaped designs of phoenixes woven in and harmonized with figures of paulownia or hollyhock leaves in a severe color. Such an obi is usually worn by a woman of over 30.

A figured brocade on white ground with scattered figures of fans, ordinarily worn by a lady about 25 years old.

A gold or silver brocade on red or scarlet ground with many embroidered flower figures. This is for young girls.

At court it is customary for ladies to wear the ancient ceremonial dress or foreign clothes. At a formal ceremony, a wedding for instance, they wear ceremonial dress after the fashion of the Heian period. The constume that the Crown Princess Naga-ko wore at her wedding was typical of that of a Japanese lady on such an occasion.

The coiffure of the Crown Princess on her wedding day was suberakashi, in the Heian fashion, that is, full at the sides of the hear, and flowing down the back, the hair not being tied, and a large ornamental gold hairpin (sashi) being worn on the forehead. Her upper garment was a red karaginu, or short coat. Purple warp and scarlet woof made the cloth look maroon, though the red rather predominated. On this lozenge patterns were woven in relief, over which were chrysanthemum crests. From her waist hung a skirt with a long train. It was of snow white ground on which were printed phoenixes and paulownia leaves. The garment the Princess wore under this skirt was a violet textile with figures of clouds and cranes on pine trees woven in white relief. Under this she wore the itsutsuginu, or five thicknesses of clothes of different colors, each color showing at the neck. The skirt was of dark purple.

The Princess held a cypress fan, one side of which was painted white, with figures of clouds in gold and Chinese small birds perched on plum trees with

Digitized by Google

red blossoms. Strings of blue, yellow, purple, scarlet and white hung at the end of the fan.

An important part of the kimono is its skirt pattern. The design is frequently extended to the shoulders. The most typical patterns are pine trees, bamboo, and plum trees, or cranes on a pine tree, or phoenixes, or Japanese cypress fans. All these are considered symbols of good fortune and happiness.

On less formal occasions the ladies usually prefer skirt patterns such as the shi-kunshi (four noble plants), bamboo, plum, chrysanthemum, and orchid.

The woman's kimono most in vogue these days is of charmeuse crepe with ornamental figures of dahlia, lily of the valley, or chrysanthemum. Pink flowers with scarlet edges on antique green ground, gold lines on light brown ground, or violet-colored flowers woven in relief, dark and light, on perilla nankinensis-like dark blue ground are most favored. Macaws in black are thought to harmonize with leaves in vignette, and are popular.

Embroidery is much used for obi and neck-bands. Though Japanese ladies like French embroidery, they think genuine Japanese embroidery is more suitable for a Japanese garment. The latter is of very fine threads appropriately twisted and knitted by hand.

The Japanese process of dyeing kimono is very effective in producing an air of elegance, and Yuzen designs on printed muslin are said to be in fashion in Paris. This artistic method originated in Kyoto dyers having tried to print figures on textiles from rough sketches made by a famous Kyoto painter, Yuzen. He had learned Korin Ogata's style and was a prominent figure, his speciality being garishness of color but elegance of design.

A Japanese girl in a "furisode" (long sleeved) Kimono.

He first displayed his art on fans, which soon became popular among Kyoto people, and his designs were later adopted for kimono. The popularity of Yuzen patterns reached the climax in the Genroku period. They are now much used for muslin. The latter being cheaper in comparison with silk, Yuzen muslin is very popular among women under the middle class.

The peculiarity of the Japanese kimono lies in not exposing bluntly the outline of the body. Japanese generally dislike a too plain exposal of the body's outline. The curved lines of the kimono conceal it elegantly and artistically. However, the Japanese garment does not necessarily conceal its entire beauty. The quiet grace of a woman's physical beauty is

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

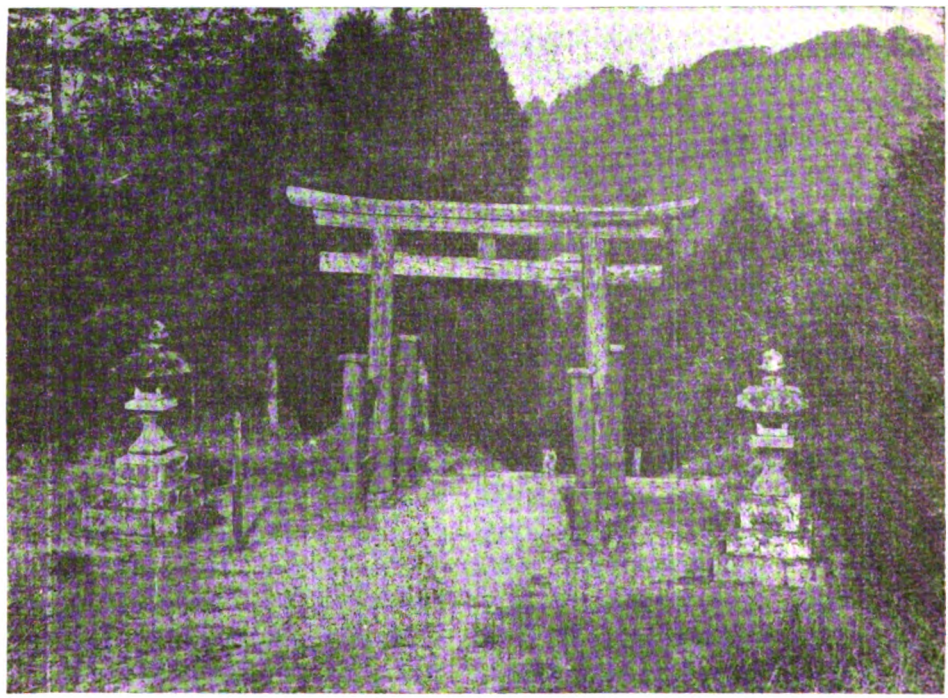
Digitized by Google

discerned in the mild lines of her kimono, in the substantial beauty of curved lines characteristic of Japanese dress.

Japanese attire covers the body in a rather loose manner, giving the impression that the wearer is quite at ease. It is, perhaps, because of this characteristic that foreigners who have once worn it cannot forget its sensation of comfort.

A kimono of lovely Yuzen design, worn by a girl in her 'teens, is one of the most beautiful pictures Japan can show. Peony flowers flaming in scarlet from breast to arms, or gracious lilies—when a girl is clad in kimono, with its long flowing sleeves, of such design, she seems like a spring fairy, amid the vivid flower.

The under-skirts of varied hues, red, purple, green, or what not, peeping from behind tee outer garment slightly opened, look like petals just opened, or the spirits of the blossoms.



An austere scene in the Hakone Mountains.

Digitized by Google

Athletics and Sports of Japan

IN Japan today athletics and sports are so much in vogue that everybody regardless of social class takes the greatest interest in them, and various athletic games are played throughout the country all the year round.

They are in two categories: those native to the country, and those introduced from abroad.

The former, handed down from olden times, including judo or jujitsu, fencing, spear and halberd exercises, are generally called bujutsu, or military arts. Swimming and riding also have been in favor from of old.

Much importance used to be attached to the military arts, and samurai considered them the means by which to enter the government service. The encouragement of military arts, however, did not necessarily aim at war. Mental, rather than physical culture was the chief object. Open contests in military arts were seldom seen until today, when they are held in public after the manner of western sports.

Judo is an art of self-defence, as are also fencing and spear and halberd exercises.

Sumo (wrestling) is an old Japanese sport. The wrestlers contest by jostling each other in a small arena, called dohyo. It was in vogue among the samurai as a grappling exercise. In still earlier times the Emperor invited professional wrestlers to combat in his presence, on festival occasions. Sometimes foreign envoys were entertained in this way. In later days the sumo contest was made a court ceremony, called sumo-sechié, wrestling fête. Bushido was considered the fundamental spirit of sumo.

The old Japanese military arts and sumo have grown in popularity simultaneously with sports from the west. All schools today have athletic sports departments. Inter-school and inter-collegiate judo and fencing matches are held every year.

The Dai Nippon Butoku-kai, (Japan Martial Exercises Association) was organized in 1896, at the close of the war with China. Members number now 2,200,000. The principal exercise is fencing.

The Kodo-kwan is the best known judo training institution, founded by Dr. Jigoro Kano, formerly director of the Tokyo Higher Normal School. Dr. Kano has been the foremost judo exponent in the Meiji and Taisho eras.

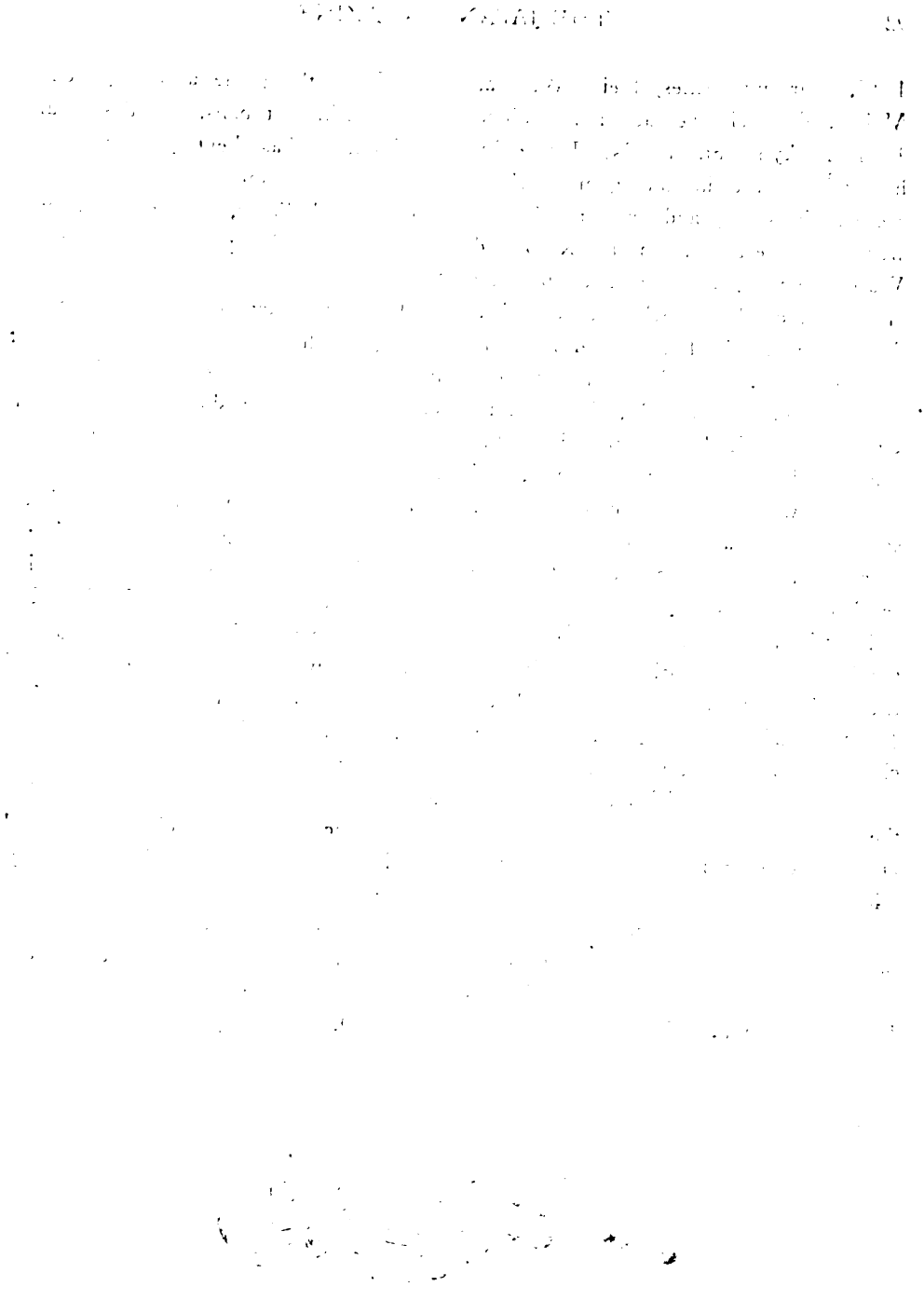
An inter-collegiate sumo contest is held annually between students of east and west Japan. The Tokyo and Osaka Wrestlers' associations of professional wrestlers are famous and hold tournaments in January and May, in Tokyo and Osaka. They decide the promotion in rank of the participants, so they contest in great earnest. The sumo fans are wildly enthusiastic.

Mountaineering and riding also are highly popular.

Athletic games and sports from the west now prevail everywhere in Japan, with the various schools as centers. Lawn-tennis, baseball, football and all the rest are in vogue. The most popular is baseball, so much so that every school, business corporation or store has its own baseball team. Since the autumn of

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

1917, four universities, Keio, Waseda, Meiji, and Hosei have had teams. Since 1921 Rikkyo (St. Paul's) University has taken part in the games which are held in spring and autumn. There was no contest between the Keio and Waseda teams, giants in Japanese baseball circles, since 1906, when they had a disagreement. As they revived it in the autumn of 1925, baseball popularity has been redoubled. In 1925, the Imperial University of Tokyo team joined the league. These universities' games, and those between business houses, other schools, etc., arouse the greatest enthusiasm, and baseball may be said to have reached its climax in Japan.

Next in favor to baseball comes lawn-tennis. Besides various universities' teams, the tournaments held by the West Japan Lawn Tennis League, the all-Japan championship contest under the auspices of the Japan Lawn Tennis Association, the East and West Japan Tennis contest, and the ladies' tennis matches all attract wide interest.

Japanese tennis champions have taken part in the Davis Cup matches since 1921 and participated in the World Tennis League in March, 1924.

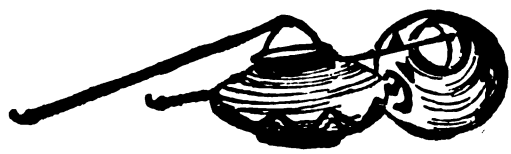
In Japan the game also is played by children with soft balls, and this peculiar development has kept pace with the regulation ball game.

Football, billiards, and golf also have flourished remarkably among the Japanese people.

Skiing and skating are now popular. Skiing, which is of comparatively recent introduction, has made astounding development. Many ski clubs have been organized, and well attended meetings are held.

A large stadium has recently been opened in the outer gardens of the Meiji Shrine, Tokyo. It is completely equipped. In the autumn, 1925, the first Meiji Shrine Athletic Meeting, or Japan Olympic, was held, representatives of young men's associations, students, soldiers and sailors, and women from all over the country participating. All kinds of athletic sports were held. It is probable that Japanese athletics will be concentrated in this annual Japan Olympic at the Meiji Shrine.

During the past two or three years motorcycle racing has become extremely popular, and race meets flourish in all parts of Japan throughout the year.



Digitized by Google

60 Years of Japan's Foreign Trade

THESE few years pessimistic views have been held among Japanese economists of the future condition of foreign trade of Japan. They think yearly excess of exports over imports to be a matter of impossibility hereafter and, of imports over exports to be inevitable, say at least, to a yearly amount of two hundred million yen.

A reliable authority doubts if trade is really so poor in prospect.

Japan has over-population and no rich natural resources, which has compelled her to rely upon foreign countries for the supply of many industrial raw materials and food stuffs in the past. These facts would seem to furnish a reason for the above mentioned pessimistic view.

When one looks into the condition of Japan's trade for the past sixty years, however, one may be convinced of its future not being so hopeless as is thought.

Japan's foreign trade for the fifty-eight years beginning the 1st year of Meiji (1868) to the 14th year of Taisho (1925), is divided into five periods by the authority mentioned, 1868-1881, 1882-1895, 1896-1914, 1915-1918, and 1919-1925.

The value of exports and imports in these five periods was, in thousands of yen, as under:—

Period	Exports	Imports	Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im.	
1868-1881	302,237	369,884	77,947	Im.
1882-1895	948,359	857,952	72,427	Ex.
1896-1914	6,610,970	7,546,624	935,654	Im.
1915-1918	5,400,881	3,992,833	1,408.048	Ex.
1919-1925	12,497,932	15,022,389	2,524,437	Im.

The foreign trade of Meiji began with an excess of exports over imports to the to the amount of 4,860,000 yen as recorded for the first year of the era, 1868. For the subsequent thirteen years, no year had a balance in Japan's favour, except 1876, as the first of the subsequent, three periods of unfavourable trade balances, owing to an economic revolution coming after the political revolution, which necessitated a considerable amount of machinery to be imported, and also to a great over-issue of paper money, with inflated commodity prices.

In 1882, the situation took a favourable turn, producing a period of years, in which foreign trade balanced yearly in Japan's favour, although an excess of imports over exports resulted in 1890, for which a lean agricultural crop was responsible. It is strange to note that in the first period, two years had excesses of exports over imports and twelve years those of imports over exports, making the total balance of 77,000,000 yen against Japan and in the second period, one year had an excess of imports over exports and thirteen years excesses of exports over imports, making the total balance of 72,-000,000 yen in Japan's favour producing an almost exact balance.

The favourable trade balance in the latter period was owing to the re-adjustment and refundment of the inconvertible notes, the depression of trade, the slackness of money and the activity of industry.

In 1896, another period of unfavourable trade balances set in. This period lasted 19 years and ended in 1914, in the mean-

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

time of which 1906 and 1909 had exports exceeding imports, and seventeen years had imports in excess of exports, the total balance against Japan being 935,000,000 yen.

Evidently, this unfavourable result of foreign trade for the period was caused by a combination of different reasons such as the intoxication of victory over Russia, the acquisition of a war indemnity, expansion of the security reserve, the flotation of foreign loans, armament expansion, industrial protection, too much activity in business enterprises, and what not.

Then, a period of favourable trade balances came for four years from 1915 to 1918, when the total excess of exports over imports reached 1,408,000,000 yen. Following this, a period of seven years was entered upon from 1919 to 1925, when trade balanced to the amount of 2,524,000,000 yen against Japan.

Of the 58 years in the above five periods beginning 1868 and ending 1925, 21 years had exports over imports and 37 years imports in excess of exports, the latter years being 16 years in excess of the former years, in which 2,053,000,000 yen was balanced against Japan which is still left on the debit side of our international account.

Those who fear the future balance of the foreign trade of Japan, seem to have as the ground of their argument its recent condition rather than its results for the past sixty years. They consider excesses of exports over imports for four years during the World War as an accident, and with the exception of that period, Japan had unfavourable trade balances yearly for about thirty years since the Japan-China. War.

Is it reasonable, however, to consider the favourable balance of foreign trade obtained during the four war years simply as an accident? The excess of exports over imports to the extent of 1,400,000,000 yen for the per iod was perhaps a windfall. Yet the favourable trade balance itself was not merely because of the war, but rather more a natural consequence of domestic circumstances.

The Government's financial re-adjustment carried out by the first Yamamoto Cabinet and the Okuma Cabinet from 1912 to 1914 and the general economic conditions prevailing then made for this favourable tendency of trade balance seen in 1915 or 1916, and had the World War not broken out then, this tendency would have lasted longer than it did although it would have been smaller in amount than it was actually. The war shortened the period and augmented the amount. It also slackened the popular spirit, which brought about the recent great disadvantageous trade balances.

If the heavy excess of exports over imports during the war period is considered abnormal, the recent great excess of imports over exports must be said to be abnormal, too. If so, it is wrong to be apprehensive about the future of foreign trade on the basis of this abnormality.

In the above mentioned second period of trade, exports exceeded imports naturally, for otherwise it would not have lasted 13 or 14 years. Trade balanced in Japan's favour even during the Japan-China War. From 1896, currency expanded in series for different reasons. This produced excesses of imports over

Digitized by Google

exports. But this condition was replaced then by favourable trade balances as currency ceased to expand.

It may be impossible for Japan to hope to have a series of favourable foreign balances for 50 or more years as England did. Yet it seems not unreasonable to expect it for 10 years after unfavourable balances continued for a similar period, however large the population of the country may be, however poor her natural resources and however much food stuffs and industrial raw materials are necessarily taken by her from foreign lands. Otherwise, Japan would become bankrupt.

In fact, the people themselves are checking a favourable turn of trade balance, when all is said, while they have assigned different sorts of reasons for its continued unfavourable condition, concludes our authority, who thinks it not the financial world that is in an impasse, but the popular mind and finds determination most important in carrying out a financial re-adjustment or lifting the ban on gold.

Oeshiki at the Ikegami temple, near Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The Discontent of Kuroda Nagamasa

KURODA NAGAMASA was the lord of Fukuoka Castle in Echizen under Tokugawa Iyeyasu. He was the ancestor of Marquis Kuroda, whose son Dr. Kuroda has contributed to this magazine articles on his studies of animal life.

When the heir of the lord, Mantoku-maru, attained the age of 4, the celebration of his first wearing of *hakama* was held.

Mori Tajima, a gallant retainer and the chief guardian of the young lord, was at the head of the guests attending a dinner given after the celebration.

Patting the young lord on the head, Mori said him: "I wish you to grow up healthy and carry out exploits, which will make you even greater than your father."

Hearing this, the old lord flared up, saying: How thoughtless you are to say such a thing, Mori! Do you look down upon my valour? In my younger days, I took your and Kuriyama Bingo's counsel, but in the Korean exepedition and in the Battle of Sekigahara between the lords of Tokugawa and Ishida, I overcame formidable enemies myself and without help from you and others. Peace will reign over the country hereafter and there will be little occasion for my son to show great valour. How can he, then, become greater than me, when grown up?"

The lord sat stately and glared at Mori. All the retainers present at the dinner looked at the angry face of their master and were afraid serious consequences might ensue from the controversy.

Mori remained calm and said to one who sat beside him: "My lord has taken offence at a trifle. Is it a mistake that I wished his son to have great exploits?"

He assumed a composed air and even did not look towards the lord.

The lord's anger did not easily melt, however. He urged Mori to explain what he meant by hoping the young lord would be even greater than himself.

Mori laughed aloud and said: "Please compose yourself and listen to me, my lord! One cannot be satisfied with one's great military deeds achieved on whatever number of occasions, but is even displeased with it. In many cases, we ourselves are

Digitized by Google

silent at our military achievements, while they are lauded by others. It is absurd to admire one's own lucky victory over an enemy, having good troopers and a good strategical position to rely upon. If one is too accustomed to his past victories and thinks battles easy to deal with, then one will be surely breaten in the next battle. You have valour to stoutly resist the enemy and die fighting, when your side is defeated and is being thrown into confusion. But that is not the way to be taken by a general. An able general conquers the enemy without a great loss of his men. You know how to advance, but you have no strategic ability to lead your troops successfully in both advancing and retreating. About this, you may ask, from time to time, for the opinion of Kuriyama Bingo, who is a good tactician on the battlefield. It is the conduct of a common soldier to rush out singly and fight one's way into the enemy and die. It is the way of a general to win a battle without falling."

Turning to the young lord, Mori said: "Please keep this in mind, my young lord!"

He again patted the head of the young lord, apparently making light of the old lord's wrath.

Kuriyama Bingo, another veteran soldier, who was present at a dinner in the next room, heard the high words between the old lord and Mori and entered the room, where a chill had fallen on the whole company, taking with him a *sake* bottle and cup. He fell on his knees before the old lord and offered the cup to him. "Would you please accept this cup, Sir?" said he. "As I was a page of Lord Josui (the father of the old lord), I learned how to serve *sake* in the style of the Ogasawara school and I have recalled it now."

The anger of the old lord was softened by this amiable and timely intercession of his senior retainer. He agreeably accepted the cup offered and drank, when without a moment's delay Kuriyama asked him to give the cup to Mori. Then, he turned to Mori and said: "You mad man! Come up and accept the cup."

Mori proceeded obediently towards the old lord and accepted the cup from him with thanks. He drank three cups and said: "Your anger at a trifle dampened our joy at this banquet. You must drink more."

The old lord laughed bitterly and took cup after cup, till he was intoxicated. The company was again in peace and harmony.

Mori suddenly rose and sang and danced cleverly the Tamura, a *no*. All in the room looked at him in wonder and admiration, as they had not known when and how this blunt and gallant man had learned *no*. They sang together, "How pleasant it is to drink together, for faithful soldiers."

Taking advantage of this, Kuriyama Bingo lifted up his voice and addressed the company: "Young men! Listen to me. Our old lord is thoughtful on the one hand and is careless on the other and Mori is a great idiot on the one hand and is to be depended upon on the other. The Kuroda family is happy to have such a lord and such a retainer!"

He offered cups to those present and told them: "If you show your valour in time of emergency or if you discharge your full duties as retainers when you are

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

called upon to do so, our lord will forgive you, even should you make insulting remarks to him as Mori has done. Let us sing and dance!"

The banquet concluded happily.

One evening in January, the old lord visited Kuriyama at his private house. He was entertained at dinner. Mori was among the guests. It was just 8 o'clock when the lord started to leave the house, saying: "I am afraid that my young men can not be at case and enjoy the entertainment without reserve, if I stay longer."

Mori shouted in a voice of thunder: "How wilful you are to leave without staying a little longer and having a familiar talk with the young men. You are not yet cured of your waywardness and deserve discipline by the application of a big pinch of moxa to the neck."

The lord left the house, pretending not to hear it.

It was a Japanese custom to apply moxa to wayward children to discipline them.

Kuriyama Bingo and Mori Tajima served Lord Kuroda Yoshitaka (or Kuroda Josui), the father of Kuroda Nagamasa, since he was still with the Kodera family in the Province of Harima. Before he became a daimyo, he suffered much persecution, and these two old retainers shared the suffering of their lord. They were, therefore, looked on and treated by Nagamasa with more respect and importance than other retainers, and rather as his firm friends than his retainers.

Nagamasa had a cause for discontent. This was seen from his always declaring that he distinguished himself often in battles since he was 14 years old, but being a son of Kuroda Josui, who had rendered greater services to the county than himself he was compared with his father and was not spoken of so highly by people as his merits deserved, while Asano Yukinaga (the ancestor of Marquis Asano), who was the son of Danjo Nagamasa, was praised every time he did a deed of the least merit, as compared with his father, who had no great military achivements.

Mori Tajima's words on the occasion of the celebration of his heir touched him on this sore point.

Digitized by Google

Places of Note in Tokyo and Through Japan

IMPERIAL PALACE.—The Imperial Palace is the one place that visitors to Tokyo should see first. The palace was previously called Yedo Castle, and was first built by Ota Dokan, a subject of Uesugi Sadamasa, the "Kanryo" of Kamakura, in the first year of Shoroku in the reign of the Emperor Gohanasono, or about 465 years ago. Tokugawa Iyeyasu then took up his abode in it in the eighteenth year of Tensho, or 1596. After that the castle was held by the Tokugawa Shoguns for 279 years, and it then became the Imperial Palace of the Emperor Meiji, who came to reside in it in the first year of Meiji, or 1868. Afterwards, the present palace building was constructed in the twenty-first year of Meiji, or 1888, at a cost of 2,960,000 yen. The building is very simple for the Imperial Palace of a great Oriental Empire.

Botanical Gardens, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

The Niju-bashi over the palace moat is most famous among the places of note in Tokyo. Niju-bashi means a double bridge. The calm water, green slopes crowned with old stone walls, and pine-trees of singular shapes scene stately and rich in pure Japanese taste. The main entrance to the Imperial Palace is over the Niju-bashi. There is the Sakurada-mon, a gate north of the Niju-bashi, or on its right. It is a castlegate peculiar to Japan, which has been left since the Tokugawa period. The Genro (or Elder Statesman), Ministers and other Government officers proceed to the Imperial court through this gate. In front of the gate, is the Household Department, and the Cabinet Office is on its right. Uchi-Sakurada-gate lies to the left of Sakashita-gate, facing each other obliquely. The gate is also called the Kikyo-gate, as its roof tiles have the crest of "kikyo" (the Chinese bell-flower) of the family of Ota Dokan, the founder of the Yedo Castle. Inside the gate, are the Cabinet Library, the Headquarters of the Guard Division and the Central Meteorological Observatory. The noon-gun is placed on the site of the Castle Tower. It was outside Sakurada-mon, that 17 ronin of the Mito Clan and retainers of the Satsuma Clan assassinated Ii Kamonno-kami, a Tokugawa

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Shogunate Premier, on his way to the castle.

Shiba Park. — Shiba Park is one of the most extensive public gardens in Tokyo. The Zojo Temple is within its grounds in which are the tombs of some of the Tokugawa Shoguns. The Sanmon gate, in front of the main temple building, was ercted in the tenth year of Keicho and is specially protected by the state. It is the largest gate in the city. The above mentioned tombs are as splendid and gorgeous as those of Nikko. There are also a monument of Chukei Ino, who made a survey of Japan and completed the first map, a bronze statue of the late Count Itagaki, the leader of the Liberal Party which was the predecessor of the Seiyu party, one of the late Count Goto and one of the late Marquis Okuma.

Benkei Bridge, Tokyo, in Cherry Blossom season.

A Pagoda peeping over the trees of Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Akasaka Detached Palace.—The Akasaka Detached Palace is on the site of the former residence of the Lord of the Kishu clan and is magnificent. The Emperor Meiji once resided here. The Palace of the Crown Prince is in the same grounds. It was completed in 1909 after the model of the finest European palaces, and it is said to be the most splendid of the European-style palaces of the Orient.

Aoyama Palace.—The Aoyama Palace is in the same grounds. It was the residence of the Empress Dowager Eisho in 1874, and then of the Empress Dowager Shoken. It is now the residence of H.I.H. Prince Sumi.

The old Aoyama Parade Ground lies to the west of Aoyama Palace and covers an extensive area. From it one may obtain a view of Mount Fuji far off to the west. The Ground is now trans-

Digitized by Google

The annual autumn chrysanthemum display, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

formed into the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine.

General Nogi's Residence.—The Residence of the late General Nogi, who committed suicide following the Emperor Meiji's demise, is at Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku. The house is a simple wooden structure, but the stable is a fine brick building.

Yasukuni Shrine.—The Shrine is at the top of Kudanzaka, or Fujimi-cho Sanchome, Kojimachi-ku. It is a special Government shrine and is dedicated to the spirits of loyal subjects of Japan who died for the national since the Kaei era. Festivals are held there every spring and autumn, when the Prince Regent visits the shrine and worships. Army and Naval corps and families of the dead visit it. The festivals are held for three days. Its stone lanterns are the biggest of the kind in Tokyo. The two bronze "torii" in front of the shrine and on the top of Kudanzaka were made at the Osaka Mint and are the largest metal "torii" in Japan. There is a museum called the Yushu-kwan in the shrine grounds. It was built in 1879 and was opened in 1881. It exhibits arms ancient times and spoils taken during the Japan-China and Japan-Russia wars. There are also exhibits of some articles possessed by the late General Nogi. In the centre of the shrine grounds stands a bronze statue of the late Masujiro Omura in old samurai style, who was the founder of the modern Japanese Army. It was erected in 1888. The many guns arranged around the statue are those made by Egawa Tarozaemon at the end of the Tokugawa regime and placed in the Shinagawa forts. Besides, there are bronze statues of the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff

A lull in traffic on the Ginza, Tokyo's famous thoroughfare.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

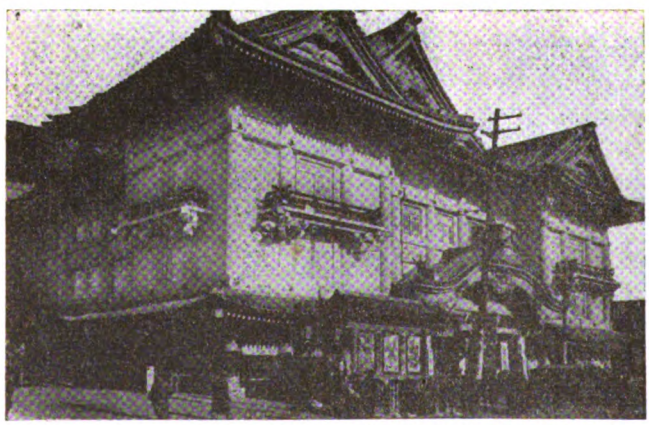
Digitized by Google

Office, and of the late Viscount Shinagawa, Minister of Home Affairs.

Ginza Street.—Ginza Street extends from Shimbashi to Kyobashi. The name was derived from the existence of a Government mint making silver coins in the Tokugawa period. At the beginning of the Meiji era, rows of brick buildings along the street were constructed with official funds, and were sold to citizens. The street has been one of the busiest and finest in Tokyo ever since.

The Imperial, a principal theater of Tokyo, which faces the Imperial Palace moat.

Two Grand Theatres.—The Teikoku-Gekijo or Imperial Theatre and Kabukiza are the most important theatres in Tokyo. The former is a large white brick building standing near Hibiya Park, facing the Palace Moat. It is one of the largest theatres in the Orient. It is in the Renaissance style, and can accommodate 1,700 visitors. The latter is at Kobiki-cho, Sanchome, Kyobashi-ku and was founded in 1889. Its chief actors were at first the famous Ichikawa Danjuro and Onoye Kikugoro. It is the largest theatre in the metropolis and seats 2,000 visitors. In contrast with the Imperial Theater, it features Oriental architecture. Besides, near the Kabukiza there is the Shimbashi Enbujo or Dancing Hall, where the Azuma Dance isperformed in spring and autumn.



New building of the Kabukiza, one of the leading theaters in Tokyo.

Hama Detatched Palace.—This is a quiet place, being formerly a villa of the Tokugawa Shoguns. In 1869 the building was repaired, renamed the Enryo-kwan, and made a hotel for foreign envoys.

Tokyo Imperial University.—Is in Hongo-ku. The site was formerly occupied by the mansion of Lord Mayeda. There is still one red gate of the daimyo residence left which forms

Digitized by Google

one of the entrances of the institution, and is known as the "Akamon."

Uyeno Park.—This is the greatest of the public parks of the city. There is a Buddhist temple here called Kanyei-ji with a number of tombs of the Tokugawa Shoguns. On Sanno Hill there is a bronze statue of Takamori Saigo, and at the entrance to the Tosho Shrine, one of H.I.H. the late Prince Komatsu. By the side of this, there are some trees planted by ex-President Grant of the United States and his wife, who visited this country as national guests in 1879. In addition there are many noteworthy features, such as the Daibutsu, etc. The park also contains the Imperial Museum and Zoological Gardens, the former including among its exhibits many Imperial and national treasures.

Asakusa Park.—This Park is noted for its Kwannon Shrine, which was founded 1300 years ago. In the park grounds there are many cinematograph halls, theatres and restaurants. The place is the biggest pleasure resort for the citizens of Tokyo.

Kokugi-kwan is at Honjo-ku, and is a huge iron-frame, helmet shaped building which reminds us of a Greek ring. Every January and May wrestling matches are held here. Wrestling is called the national game of Japan, and in the season the fans of the city go wild over the contests.

Mukojima. — Mukojima is the place for fine views. It lies along the Sumida river and commands a view of Mount Tsukuba in the distance. In the neighbourhood are also the Mimeguri, Ushijima, Akiha and Shirahige Shrines and Mokubo Temple, all of which are famous. The place reminds one of the old Yedo customs. Every year there are boat races held on the river.

Meiji Shrine.—The Shrine is dedicated to the Emperor Meiji, who has been the centre of veneration of the nation since his death in 1911. It is situated at Yoyogi in the suburbs of Tokyo. Going by street car, one gets off at the stop "Jingu-mae," Aoyama. In front of the shrine stands a huge "torii," 36 ft. in height. This is the largest wooden "torii" in Japan, its pillars being 4 ft. in diameter.

The main building of the shrine is of the so-called "nagare-zukuri" (stream) style, the roofs of "hinoki" bark being built in fine curves from the ridge pole. This is a combination of Japanese and Chinese styles, and the majority of Japanese shrines are built in this way. Inside the shrine are kept as relics a classic dress worn by the

First torii of the great Meiji Shrine, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Emperor Meiji and a ceremonial robe worn by the Empress Dowager Shoken.

The place was the site of the mansion of Lord Ii, whose elegant garden still exists. There are numerous trees presented to the shrine by the Tokyo primary school boys and other people in the country, which are growing luxuriantly.

The Treasure-House is of reinforced contrete and is in the peculiar style in keeping with a Japanese shrine.

In the precincts there is a big athletic stadium the largest in the Orient, admitting about 40,000 and a grandstand seating 15,000. Besides, there is a building commemorating the Funeral Service Hall on the occasion of the funeral service of the Emperor Meiji. A picture gallery in commemoration of the Emperor's august virtues is found in the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine, the old Aoyama Parade Ground.

Nikko.—Nikko is about 4 hours by train north of Tokyo. Here is situated the world-famed Toshogu Shrine. A Japanese proverb says, "Do not say 'kekko' (excellent) until you have seen Nikko". The shrine is at the foot of the beautiful Nikko mountains. Nature's art is displayed at its best here. The shrine, with the lovely landscape as a background, is a marvel of human art. The shrine is dedicated to Ieyasu, first of the Tokugawa shoguns, and is ranked as a grand state shrine.

When the visitor passes through the torii or shrine entrance arch, he confronts the Yomei-mon gate. This gate is said to be the climax of the artistic skill of Japan, being popularly called the "Higurashi-mon", or "day-spending gate", because one is not tired even by spending a day looking at it. It is dazzling in its brilliancy. The inner gate beyond the Yomei-mon also is famous. In front of the sanctuary stand four columns cinnabar-varnished each of which is said to have cost 80,000 ryo at the time of their erection. Within are the inner temple, kuden, and sanctuary, all superb. Near the Kara-mon, or Chinese gate, stands the Neko-no-mon or Cat Gate, famous for the figure of a sleeping cat carved on it, one of the masterpieces of Hidari (left-handed) Jingoro, a noted sculptor of old Japan.

On an eminence behind the shrine stands the impressively simple tomb of the great Ieyasu.

Near the Toshogu Shrine stands the Futaara Shrine, dedicated to the god Oanamuchi-no-mikoto. The main gate, sanctuary, and sacred dance hall are all elaborately built.

The Taiyuinden is the shrine-mausoleum of the third shogun, Iemitsu. The Nio Gate, Niten Gate, drum tower, bell tower, and Yasha Gate of the shrine are magnificent.

On these buildings was lavished all the artistic genius of old Japan.

The Tamozawa detached palace, in this neighbourhood, commands a splendid view.

Kegon Waterfall, Chuzenji Lake.—Of the natural views of the Nikko region, those specially worthy to see are the Kirifuri waterfall, Urami waterfall, Kegon waterfall, and, half way up the mountain, Chuzenji Lake, with its picturesque scenery. Around the lake are many villas of foreign residents. About 3 ri further up the mountain one reaches

Digitized by Google

the main Futaara Shrine, on the summit of Mt. Nantai. The Yumoto hotspring is in this vicinity.

Matsushima.—About 9 hours north of Tokyo by train is Matsushima (Pine-clad Islands) scattered about the bay of that name. This, one of the three great scenic views of Japan, is near the city of Sendai.

Kairaku-en, Kenroku-en.—At the northern terminus of the railroad line from Tokyo is Aomori, whence connecting steamers go to Hokkaido. Near Aomori is the romantic forest-lined Lake Towada. By the East Coast Line Mito is reached. Here is the famous Kairaku-en, one of the three great parks of Japan. Going by the Shinetsu line from Ueno station, Tokyo, to Kanazawa on the west coast, the equally noted Kenroku-koen park is to be seen.

In about 2 hours from Ryogoku station, Tokyo, the renowned Fudo-san temple may be visited, at Narita. Further on the same line, alighting at Sahara, there is the Katori Shrine. Across the Tone River and the Kagami-ga-ura Lagoon, where the naval aerodrome is located, stands the ancient Kashima Shrine. These two shrines are of great sanctity, and in their precincts stand giant pine and cryptomeria trees. After them two great battleships of the Japanese navy were named.

Lake Suwa, noted for skating in winter, and skiing in the vicinity, is reached by the Central line, from Iida-machi station, Tokyo. Further on, on the West Central line, is the Kiso River valley region, famed for its scenery and forests. The picturesque lake region, at the base of Mt. Fuji, is reached by alighting at Otsuki station on this line.

Kamakura and Hakone.—A little over an hour's train ride from Tokyo down the Tokaido line is the ancient feudal capital Kamakura, abounding in beautiful scenery and historical associations. Here stands the famous Daibutsu, or great image of Buddha. Kamakura is one of the most popular sea-bathing resorts in Japan.

It takes about 3 hours from Tokyo to the hot spring resorts of the Hakone mountains, including Miyanoshita, where the world famous Fujiya Hotel stands. Beautiful Ashinoko Lake lies in these mountains, gorgeous in spring with cherry flowers and with maples in autumn. In olden days a barrier stood here for the examination of travellers. Not far from here are the noted hot springs of Izu, including Atami, Ito, etc.

Mt. Fuji.—Somewhat apart from the Hakone mountains stands the sacred mount, Fuji-yama. Fuji, and the cherry flowers, are considered to symbolize the spirit of Japan. The mountain is 12,400 feet high. On the summit is a shrine. Numberless people climb it yearly, in the summer. Fuji is famous for its graceful shape. The Shiraito waterfall is in the vicinity.

Kyoto.—Kyoto is the old capital, where for centuries the Emperors, until the late Emperor Meiji, dwelt. No wonder the city is full of historical interest. The Emperor Kammu settled the imperial capital here. Buildings here displaying the best of old Japan's fine art are Kinkakuji, Ginkakuji, Chionin temple, Higashi-Honganji temple, Nishi-Honganji temple, Rokkakudo, Sanjusangendo, etc., a kaleidoscope of buildings representing events during a thousand years. The

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Heian Shrine is a recent structure, erected in 1895. In front of it are replica buildings of the Taikyoku-den and Otenmon Gate, built by the Emperor Kammu when he established the imperial palace in Kyoto.

Near Kyoto is the Arashiyama hill, widely known for its cherry blossoms and the Hozugawa rapids. Momoyama, also near Kyoto, is the site of the wounderful Momoyama palace built by Hideyoshi. Now at Momoyama are the mausolea of the Emperor Meiji and his consort. Uji is the home of the best green tea. In Uji are Byodo-in, Koseiji temple and the Agata Shrine, all characteristic of the fine art of old Japan.

Osaka.—About an hour from Kyoto is this, the foremost commercial and industrial center of Japan, and, next to Tokyo, the greatest city. The ruins of Osaka castle, headquarters of the great Hideyoshi, the Napoleon of Japan, should be visited. Shitennoji is a very old temple of the Tendai sect, founded by Shotoku Taishi, one of the wisest princes of ancient Japan. Not far from Osaka are summer resorts, Sumiyoshi, Hamadera, and Sakai, with fine sea-and landscapes, also the noted hot springs Arima and Takarazuka.

Nara,—from Osaka in about 1½ hours, was the capital prior to Kyoto. It was called Nanto, capital of the south. Here the Kasuga Shrine is widely known. Tame deer roaming about the grounds approach visitors to the shrine. The number of sacred lanterns of Kasuga is 988 metal, and 1,789 stone lanterns.

Other famous temples in or near Nara are Todaiji, Nigatsudo, Sangetsudo, Shoso-in, Kofukuji, and Horyuji. In the grounds of the Todaiji temple is the Daibutsu, the greatest image of Buddha in Japan.

Nagoya,—is reached by train from Kyoto in about 5 hours. In this city still remains intact the castle erected by the illustrious warrior Kato Kiyomasa. The two gold dolphins that decorate its roof are the symbol of the city of Nagoya. Near the city is the great shrine of Atsuta.

The Grand Shrines of Ise,—are 4 hours train journey from Nagoya. The shrines are the center of Shintoism in Japan. They comprise the Naigu and Gegu, at the city of Yamada, dedicated to the deities Tensho-daijin and Toyoukedaijin, respectively. It was over 1,900 years ago that Ise was selected as the location of the great shrines and the buildings first erected. The buildings are renewed complete every 20 years. The shrines guard the sacred mirror of the Imperial House, symbol of the Sun Goddess Amaterasu-O-Mikami, ancestress of the Imperial line,—and one of the three treasures of the Empire. In the precincts hundreds of giant cryptomeria trees stand, while the clear stream of the Isuzu River ripples past. There is an atmosphere here of sanctity and tranquil solemnity that can be experienced nowhere else in Japan.

Cormorants of the Nagara River.—Near Gifu city is the Nagara River, with fine views. On the river the noted fishing with cormorants is carried on is summer and early autumn. Ayu, or sweetfish, are caught. At night the cormorant keepers go out fishing in boats, in which fires are lighted. The fishermen let loose a half dozen or so of the birds in the water, with cords tied around their

Digitized by Google

necks. The men skillfully handle the cords so as to let the birds swim in the water and catch the fish, but not to swallow them. In the season, the river is crowded with people.

The Grand Shrine of Izumo.—This great fane is reached by taking train from Kyoto along the Sanindo line. On the way, at Genbudo, is a mysterious cave formed of fantastic rocks. The shrine is dedicated to the god Okuni-nushi-no Mikoto. The founding of the shrine is traced back to the mythological age. It is next in importance to the Grand Shrines of Ise and the Atsuta Shrine at Nagoya. It is surrounded by hills on three sides, covered with ancient pines.

Amanohashidate.—Near Maizuru is Amanohashidate, which with Matsushima and Itsukushima, form the three finest scenes of Japan.

Kobe,—is the premier trading port of Japan. Continuing to the west there are unfolded the manifold beauties of the Inland Sea, seen to advantage from the windows of the train, especially between Kobe and Himeji.

Suma, Maiko and Akashi,—have lovely seascape scenery, where green pine trees mingle with the white sands on the beach. From Maiko, across a narrow strait is seen Awaji island. Himeji is famous for its castle.

Koraku-en,—at Okayama, is one of the three famous parks of Japan. Hiroshima is the most flourishing of the Inland Sea cities.

Itsukushima or Miyajima.—About 1 hour's trip from Hiroshima is Miyajima, or the Itsukushima shrine, one of the three most beautiful views of Japan. The sanctuary and torii stand on a shoal, and at high tide the sea overflows the foundations, creating the appearance of a mirage. On the hill behind the shrine is a dense grove of maples, among which tame deer approach visitors.

About 6 hours ride further on is Shimonoseki, at the western tip of the main island, historically famous, as the Heike family was annihilated in a sea fight here in the Gempei period. The Sino-Japan treaty was signed here, at the conclusion of the war with China. Shimonoseki is an important trading port.

Shikoku and Kyushu.—In Shikoku island, the Kotohira shrine, with its splendid buildings and environment, and grand outlook, also the Dogo hot springs, are worth visiting. Also there is a fine park at Takamatsu. In Kyushu, Hakata can be reached in about 3 hours from Moji, opposite Shimonoseki across the strait, where are relics of the Mongols' invasion and Hideyoshi's expedition to Korea, also of the Empress Jingo's expedition to Korea. Near Hakata at Dazaifu is the Temmangu Shrine, dedicated to Sugawara Michizane, famous statesman of old. About 6 hours from Moji is Beppu, a world famous hot spring and bathing place. Near Kumamoto is the active volcano Aso, well worth climbing. Kagoshima, on the other side of the island, was the seat of the great Satsuma family, whose clan still remains an important force in present day politics. The present Crown Princess Naga-ko is a descendant, on her mother's side, of the Satsuma house.

In their season, the glorious cherry blossoms are the predominant feature of the landscapes of Japan. They are dear to the Japanese people because of the

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

graceful manner in which they pass away, after being in full bloom but a few short spring days, generally compared to a warrior facing death with perfect calm. The spirit of Bushido is eloquently expressed in an old poem that every Japanese knows:

What is the spirit of Japan?
'Tis the wild cherry blossoms
Shining in the morning sun.

Mount Fuji, seen on a clear day at Tago-no-ura.

Digitized by Google